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ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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Georgia's Changing Age Structure

by
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Georgians are living longer than ever before. The percentage of Georgians aged 65 years and over has tripled since the turn of the century. In 1900 roughly 3 percent of the state's population were 65 years of age and older; by 1980 that figure had increased to almost 10 percent, indicating that about one out of 10 Georgians was 65 years old or older. Nation-wide, persons 65 years and over account for about 11 percent of the population.

Changes in the age structure have far-reaching social and economic effects, because older people frequently are no longer active in the labor force and generally have different needs than the rest of the population. These include specialized health care, appropriate housing, financial assistance and planning, and recreation facilities.

This report examines Georgia's changing age structure. It also presents the state's median age for 1970 and 1980, along with the percentage of the population under 16 and over 65 years of age. Several sets of Dependency Ratios [1] are used to examine the age structure. In addition, the implications of the changing age structure on local government, business, education and community life are discussed.

Georgians Are Younger

Compared to people in other states and the nation, Georgians are younger, as evidenced by their lower median age. [2] Table 1 shows that in 1980 the median age in Georgia was 28.6 years compared to 30.0 years for the nation. Historically, Georgia's population has been younger than the national average. According to Figure 1, the median age in both Georgia and the United States has increased steadily since 1900. In 1900, the median age in Georgia was 18.9 years, compared to 22.9 for the nation.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the population 65 years old and over for Georgia and the U.S. from 1900 to 2000. In 1980, 9.5 percent of Georgia's population were 65 years old and over, compared to 11.3 percent for the rest of the country. By the year 2000 the percentage of persons over age 65 in Georgia is expected to increase to 10.7 percent.

Age and Race

A pronounced difference exists between the median age of whites and blacks in Georgia. Table 1 indicates that while the median age for whites in 1980 was 30.5 years, it was only 24.2 years for blacks. In addition, 34.5 percent of the black population was under 16 years of age, compared to 25.8 percent for whites. Conversely, only 8.1 percent of the black population were 65 years old and over, while 10 percent of the white population belong to this age group. Blacks in Georgia and the nation generally have a lower life expectancy

than whites. In 1983, the life expectancy at birth for blacks was 69.6 years, compared to 75.2 years for whites.

Age and Sex Distribution

An age-sex pyramid is a useful tool to analyze the age structure of a population. It illustrates the proportion of each age group by sex within the population. Figure 3 shows Georgia's age and sex pyramid for 1980. The percent change for each age group from 1970 to 1980 also is shown at the right side of the pyramid.

The narrow base at the bottom of the pyramid indicates a decline in the birth rate during the past 15 to 20 years. Equally obvious, the bulges formed by the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups illustrate the high birth rates of the 1950's and 1960's. The small numbers of people in the 40-44 and 45-49 age groups may be due partly to the out-migration of Georgians in these age-groups, but more likely are the result of relatively low birth rates during the Depression years.

The imbalance in the sex ratio is especially noticeable in the older age categories. The higher number of elderly females is caused by the higher death rates of men. On the average, women live six to seven years longer than men.

The figures along the right side of the age pyramid show the percent change from 1970 to 1980 for all age categories. These figures indicate a modest decrease in the population under 15 years of age and a relatively large increase for persons 65 and over.

State and National Dependency Ratios

Dependency Ratios provide additional information on the age structure of a population. The young and old in any population are not totally self-supporting and must depend on the working-age population for support. The Youth Dependency Ratio is the ratio or proportion of persons 15 years old and younger per 100 persons 16 to 64 years old. The Age Dependency Ratio is the ratio of persons 65 years old and over per 100 persons 16 to 64 years old. The Youth Dependency Ratio added to the Age Dependency Ratio results in the Total Dependency Ratio. This measure shows the number of persons traditionally considered of non-working age to be supported by 100 working-age persons.

Table 1 shows the Dependency Ratios for the United States and Georgia. In Georgia in 1970, there were 53.2 persons 15 years old and younger for every 100 working age persons 16 to 64 years old, compared to 51.1 for the U.S. In 1980 the Georgia figure decreased to 40.9 compared to 38.0 for the nation. The Age Dependency Ratio, however, increased for both Georgia and the United States. These figures indicate the declining birth rates and the growing proportion of older persons in Georgia and the United States.

The Sex Ratio measures the number of males per 100 females. Georgia's ratio of 93.5 in 1980 was near the national figure of 94.5. This measure has remained relatively steady in both Georgia and the United States since 1970. The larger number of females is the result of shorter life expectancy, higher accidental death rate and homicide rate for males.

The Sex Ratio for the population 65 and over indicates the number of males per 100 females 65 years and older. In 1980, Georgia's sex ratio among persons 65 and older was 61.9, a decrease from 64.5 in 1970. The declining sex ratio among persons aged 65 and over is another indicator of the higher proportion of females among the older population.

Georgia's elderly population will continue to increase in the future. The growth will slow somewhat during the next decade, because of the relatively low birth rates during the Depression years of the 1930s. A steep increase of the older population will occur between the years 2010 and 2030 when the large number of persons born between 1946 and 1964 (the baby boom generation) will reach age 65. Figure 2 shows the projected numbers of persons 65 and over for the years 1990 and 2000 in Georgia and the nation. The figures for Georgia are expected to reach 10.4 percent by 1990 and 10.7 percent by 2000.[3]

Age in Georgia by County

An examination of the age structure in Georgia by counties reveals several interesting patterns. Table 2 shows the median age in Georgia for 1970 and 1980 by county. The 10 counties with the lowest median age in 1980 were Burke, Peach, Charlton, Lowndes, Dougherty, Long, Bulloch, Clarke, Liberty and Chattahoochee. Four of these are metropolitan counties.[4] The median age in these counties ranges from a high of 26.7 years old to a low of 21.3 years old, compared to the state median age of 28.6 years old. Counties with a relatively low median age such as Peach, Lowndes, Clarke, Dougherty, Liberty, Bulloch and Chattahoochee Counties either have a military base or a college or university which attract large numbers of younger adults.

The ten counties with the highest median age are Franklin, Gilmer, Harris, Upson, Union, Rabun, Glascock, Fannin, Towns and Taliaferro. The median age in these counties ranged from 35.3 years old to 32.4 years old. All of these counties are non-metropolitan. Six out of the 10 counties are located in the Georgia mountains, which have experienced high rates of in-migration of retired persons. The remaining counties are in the Piedmont, which has undergone relatively high rates of out-migration of young adults.

In Figure 4 the percentages of the population 65 and older for all 159 of Georgia's counties were

divided into five categories and mapped.[5] It is easy to see not only counties but areas of the state with concentrations of high percentages of older Georgians. Table 3 lists the counties (in alphabetical order) by their percentile rankings.

The 10 counties with the highest percentages of the population 65 years and over include Telfair, Fannin, Union, Wilcox, Randolph, Candler, Clay, Towns, Glascock and Taliaferro. Five of these counties are located in South Georgia, three are in the mountains and two in the Piedmont. These are all predominantly rural counties where the rate of the population growth between 1970 and 1980 was less than the state's rate of 19 percent. The exceptions are Union and Towns Counties where apparently the out-migration of working age persons from these counties was compensated for by the in-migration of retired persons. The median age in 1980 in Towns County was 35.2 years old and 33.2 years old in Union County.

Counties with the lowest percentage of the population over 65 years of age are in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), with the exception of Liberty County. These include Lee, Dougherty, Fayette, Cobb, Houston, Gwinnett, Columbia, Clayton and Chattahoochee. The low percentage of persons 65 and over in these counties may be due in part to the in-migration of working-age persons. For example, Liberty and Chattahoochee Counties both have military installations. With the exception of Chattahoochee County (whose population decreased by 15.8 percent between 1970 and 1980) and Dougherty County (whose population increased by only 12.6 percent between 1970 and 1980), the population grew dramatically in these counties. For example, Fayette, Gwinnett and Liberty Counties had growth rates exceeding 100 percent between 1970 and 1980.

The county with the highest percentage of persons 65 and over in 1980 was Taliaferro with 21.0 percent, while Chattahoochee was the lowest with 0.8 percent. The Georgia figure was 9.5 percent.

Table 2 also shows the percentage of the population under 16 years of age by county in 1980. In Georgia, 26.3 percent of the population were under 16 years of age. The 10 counties with the highest percentage of population under 16 years were Clinch, Douglas, Hancock, Turner, Brantley, Burke, Schley, Mitchell, Bryan and Charlton. Douglas County is the only metropolitan county in this group and is the most populous. Only three other counties (Bryan, Burke and Mitchell) have more than 10,000 inhabitants. Douglas and Hancock Counties are located in the Piedmont, while the other eight counties are all in South Georgia. The percentages range from 30.6 percent in Clinch, Douglas and Hancock to 31.6 percent in Charlton.

The 10 counties with the lowest percent population under 16 years of age include White, Fulton, Baldwin, Lumpkin, Habersham, Fannin, Rabun, Chattahoochee, Towns and Clarke. Three of these counties are metropolitan counties (Clarke, Chattahoochee and Fulton), and six are mountain counties. Fannin and Towns Counties are also among the 10 counties with the highest percentage of persons aged 65 years old and over.

County Dependency Ratios

County Dependency Ratios are useful measures of how many dependent residents there are per 100 working age persons. These measures are particularly useful when compared to state and national figures. The Youth Dependency Ratio is the number of persons under 16 years old for every 100 persons between 16 and 64 years old. As shown in Table 2, the Youth Dependency Ratio decreased dramatically from 1970 to 1980 in all counties, except in Chattahoochee, the home of Fort Benning. Figure 5 displays the Youth Dependency Ratio by county.[6] Values ranged from a low of 25.9 for Clarke County to a high of 54.5 for Schley County. Except for Douglas County (Youth Dependency Ratio of 48.5 in 1980), the other counties with a high percentage of their population under 16 years of age also have high Youth Dependency Ratios. Table 2 and Table 4 show that the 10 lowest county Youth Dependency Ratios in Georgia are well below the U.S. figure of 38.6 and Georgia's ratio of 40.9. Counties with the lowest Youth Dependency Ratios include five metropolitan counties (Clarke, Chattahoochee, DeKalb, Fulton and Cobb) and five non-metropolitan counties (Towns, Lumpkin, Baldwin, Habersham and Bulloch). Three of these are North Georgia mountain counties, two are located in South Georgia and five are located in the Piedmont. All of the metropolitan counties in this group have a high concentration of young adults either in the military or attending colleges and universities.

The Age Dependency Ratio for each county is shown in Table 5 and Figure 6.[7] This ratio is the number of persons aged 65 and over for every 100 persons 16 to 64 years old. The Age Dependency Ratio in 1980 ranges from 1.1 in Chattahoochee to 38.2 in Taliaferro, which also has the highest percentage of persons 65 years and over. Counties with the lowest Age Dependency Ratios include Chattahoochee, Liberty, Clayton, Columbia, Gwinnett, Cobb, Houston, Fayette, Douglas and DeKalb. All but Liberty County are metropolitan counties. Liberty County is the location of Fort Stewart, which has a large number of young adults in the military. Highest Age Dependency Ratio counties include Taliaferro, Glascock, Clay, Randolph, Candler, Brooks, Towns, Wheeler, Wilcox and Calhoun. These counties are characterized as quite rural and have relatively low per capita incomes. In Georgia, the Age Dependency Ratio increased between 1970 and 1980 from 13.3 to 14.7. In 28 counties, however, the Age Dependency

Ratio decreased between 1970 and 1980; 11 of these were metropolitan counties and 17 were non-metropolitan counties. A decrease in the Age Dependency Ratio results from the in-migration of younger persons, high birth rates or both. The decreases range from 0.4 in Jasper to 6.1 in Long County. Effingham County alone had no change.

Increases in the Age Dependency Ratio may result from the in-migration of persons 65 years old and over, out-migration of the working-age population and the general aging of the population. County increases range from a low of 0.3 in Jones and Pierce Counties to a high of 7.4 in Upson County.

The Total Dependency Ratio is the sum of the Youth and the Age Dependency Ratios. Figure 7 and Table 6 shows the Total Dependency Ratio for 1980 by county.[8] The 10 counties with the highest Total Dependency Ratio are Taliaferro, Brooks, Wheeler, Dooly, Early, Clay, Schley, Hancock, Randolph and Turner Counties. Hancock and Taliaferro are in the Piedmont; the others are all located in South Georgia. Total Dependency Ratios for all of these counties are 20 or more points above the state figure of 55.6. All of these counties are predominantly rural and have relatively low per capita incomes. Taliaferro County had the highest Total Dependency Ratio of 82.4, followed by Brooks County with 80.5. This means that for every 100 persons of working age in Taliaferro County, there are 82.4 persons under 16 or 65 and over.

Counties with high Total Dependency Ratios are faced with many responsibilities different from those confronting counties with low Total Dependency Ratios. These responsibilities include the building of schools and recreational facilities and the development of health care facilities. These types of projects require large expenditures for construction and maintenance and can easily become an economic burden on local governments if there is not an adequate tax base to support them.

Counties with the lowest Total Dependency Ratios include Bulloch, Lumpkin, Richmond, Houston, Clayton, DeKalb, Cobb, Liberty, Clarke and Chattahoochee. All but Liberty, Lumpkin and Bulloch Counties are located in Metropolitan Statistical Areas. These counties have Total Dependency Ratios four or more points below the state figure of 55.6.

Counties with low Total Dependency Ratios generally have concentrations of special populations (such as colleges and military installations), which create different needs and problems. This applies to seven of the 10 counties with the lowest Total Dependency Ratios. The other three counties (Clayton, Cobb and DeKalb) are suburban metropolitan counties, home to Atlanta's labor force and facing distinct problems of their own, such as rapid growth and increased demand for public services.

Implications for the Future

Although the proportion of persons 65 and over will be smaller in Georgia than in the nation as a whole, the changing age structure will have far-reaching effects. Communities will have to consider how to address special concerns in areas such as the delivery of services, funding for education, business activity, labor availability, health care, issues of parent care and filial responsibility, adequate nursing home facilities and residential communities with senior citizen support programs. Changes in a community's age structure will have to be planned for both at the state and the local level.

Populations with a decreasing proportion of children and an increasing proportion of older adults will require different levels and different kinds of services than those currently provided. Programs in the areas of health, social services, housing and recreation are some of the services that may need review and adjustment in order to adequately serve a changing clientele.

The increase of Georgia's older population and the decrease of the younger population will directly affect the educational system. The state's elementary, secondary and higher educational institutions already have felt the results of the shrinking number of students due to the maturation of the baby boom combined with decreased birth rates. Areas with little or no in-migration of new residents especially will feel the results of these changes and some schools may be closed. Institutions of higher education have to increase their recruitment efforts to offset the declining numbers of young people. Added emphasis on adult and continuing education programs, however, will attract non-traditional students.

Business patterns will also change because of an increase in the older population. As the population matures, businesses traditionally catering to young consumers (such as the fast food industry) will have to change their strategies and marketing to meet the demands of older consumers. New opportunities will arise for those catering to the needs and tastes of an older population because of the different spending habits and buying power of the elderly. A possible future problem facing the business community may be a shortage in the labor force as fewer young people enter the market to fill entry-level jobs. This could lead to changes in policies regulating mandatory and voluntary retirement age and the collection of retirement benefits. Programs that train and provide employment opportunities for older workers will also become increasingly important as the population matures.

Research has shown that older people frequently have higher voter participation rates than do young people. Consequently, governments throughout the state will be dealing with issues involving this age group as older Georgians become increasingly aware of their growing

political influence. In addition, older voters are more likely to be concerned with economic or "pocket book" issues since they are usually living on fixed incomes and may vote accordingly. Because of the lower birth rates of the past 20 years, the Social Security System will come under increasing pressure. This may require younger workers to pursue privately financed pension plans to support themselves and their families in their retirement years.

The delivery of services to older Georgians will become an issue of increasing importance because there will be large numbers of people demanding those services. The need for additional "senior citizen" services, such as home health care, recreational centers, specialized housing (such as opportunities for independent living), and transportation, will have to be met. Plans must include not only the financial management and location of these services, but also the proper education and training of personnel and staff for these operations.

Perhaps the greatest concern of the elderly is health care, particularly its distribution and cost. As the population ages and continues to live longer, the need for specialized physical and mental health care, long-term care facilities, and affordability of medical care become critical issues.

Counties with high Youth Dependency Ratios have different needs than counties with high Age Dependency Ratios. Counties with a high Youth Dependency Ratio have to deal with child health care, education and schools, day care, social services for families and children, leisure and recreation opportunities for young people and entry level employment opportunities. Counties with high Age Dependency Ratios have to address such needs as geriatric health care, nursing homes, leisure and recreational opportunities and social services for the elderly and transportation, especially in rural areas.

Areas currently undergoing rapid growth because of the development of retirement communities will face immediate demand for specialized services. Decision-makers in these areas need to be aware that the development of additional employment opportunities and increased tax revenues generated by retirement centers may not immediately pay for the additional services required. Retirees frequently select communities for their scenic beauty and lower cost of living rather than for the existing level of services. As the older population increases, however, the demand for specialized services grows and decision-makers will be faced with the challenge of financing and delivering specialized services to the changing population. Additional reports on this subject will be prepared as further information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

1. "The dependency ratio is based on the fact that every member of a society is a consumer but that only some members are producers. A country with a larger proportion of its population producing goods and services is economically better off than a country with a smaller proportion of producers..." (Warren S. Thompson and David T. Lewis, **Population Problems**. (New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 5th edition, 1965), p. 91).
   The Youth Dependency Ratio is calculated by dividing the number of persons under 16 years old by the number of persons aged 16 to 64 years old (those considered to be in their productive years) and multiplying the quotient by 100.
   The Age Dependency Ratio is calculated the same way:

$$\frac{\text{Persons 65 years old and over}}{\text{Persons 16 to 64 years old}} \times 100 = \text{Age Dependency Ratio}$$

   The Total Dependency Ratio is the sum of the Youth Dependency Ratio and the Age Dependency Ratio.

2. The median age is calculated by dividing a population in half; one half of the population is older than the median age and the other half is younger than the median age.

3. Projections used in this report are obtained from **Population Projections for Georgia Counties 1990 and 2000**, (Atlanta, GA: State Data Center, Office of Planning and Budget, March 1983).

4. In 1984 Georgia had 38 metropolitan counties in eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and 121 nonmetropolitan counties. MSA's are dense population concentrations (usually cities with at least 50,000 inhabitants) and their surrounding counties, which have a high degree of economic and social integration with the population center. These areas are typically surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties. Areas qualifying for recognition as Metropolitan Statistical Areas usually have a central city with a population of at least 50,000 and a total Metropolitan Statistical Area population of at least 100,000.

5. The range of the percentages was divided into five percentile intervals. A percentile is a value on a scale of one hundred that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. When distributions are divided into fifths, the 20th, 40th, 60th and 80th percentiles become the cutoff points and form the five categories ranging from HIGH to LOW.

In this map of the percentages of the population 65 years old and over, the categories are: HIGH (cross-hatched: 13.3 percent to 20.9 percent), ABOVE AVERAGE (small grid: 12.3 percent to 13.2 percent), AVERAGE (diagonal: 11.0 percent to 12.2 percent), BELOW AVERAGE (horizontal: 8.9 percent to 10.9 percent), and LOW (blank: 0.8 percent to 8.8 percent).

6. In this map of the Youth Dependency Ratios, the categories are: HIGH (cross-hatched: 49.0 to 54.5), ABOVE AVERAGE (small grid: 46.3 to 48.9), AVERAGE (diagonal lines: 44.1 to 46.2), BELOW AVERAGE (horizontal lines: 40.7 to 44.0), and LOW (blank: 25.9 to 40.6).

7. In this map of the Age Dependency Ratios, the categories are: HIGH (cross-hatched: 22.5 to 38.2), ABOVE AVERAGE (small grid: 20.6 to 22.4), AVERAGE (diagonal lines: 17.9 to 20.5), BELOW AVERAGE (horizontal lines: 13.9 to 17.8), and LOW (blank: 1.05 to 13.8).

8. In this map of the Total Dependency Ratios, the categories are: HIGH (cross-hatched: 70.7 to 82.4), ABOVE AVERAGE (small grid: 65.9 to 70.6), AVERAGE (diagonal: 61.4 to 65.8), BELOW AVERAGE (horizontal lines: 57.1 to 61.3), and LOW (blank: 28.95 to 56.9).

Tables and graphs prepared by William M. White.

SOURCES OF DATA

Bureau of the Census, **Census of the Population, 1970: Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population** (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973).

Bureau of the Census, **1980 Census of Population. Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population** (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981).

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Bureau of the Census, **1980 Census of Population. Summary Tape File 1A (Georgia)** -- (Machine-readable data file, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC: 1981).

Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population. Fourth Count, Population File B (Georgia)** --(Machine-readable data file, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC: 1970).

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Figure 1. Median Age in GA and the U.S.
1900–1980

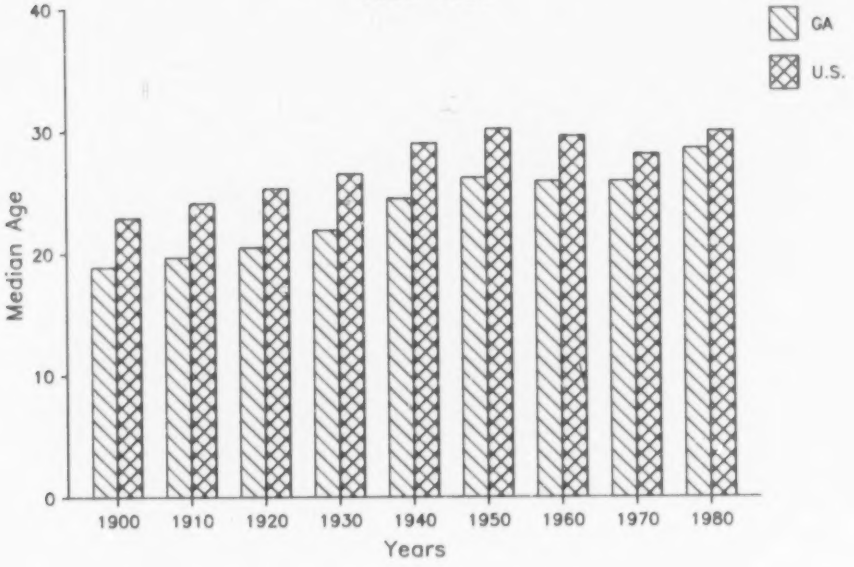

Figure 2. Percent of Population 65 Years & Over
GA and the U.S.: 1900–2000

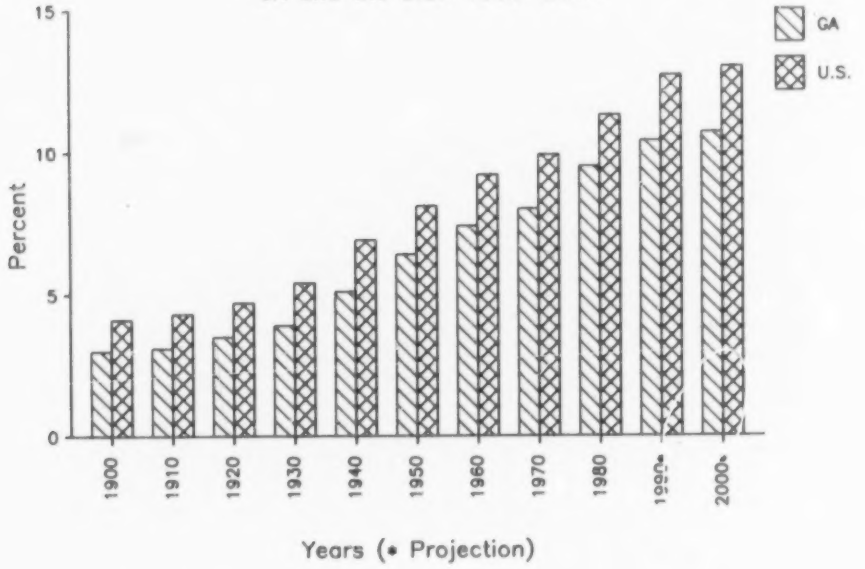

FIGURE 3.
AGE-SEX PYRAMID FOR GEORGIA: 1980

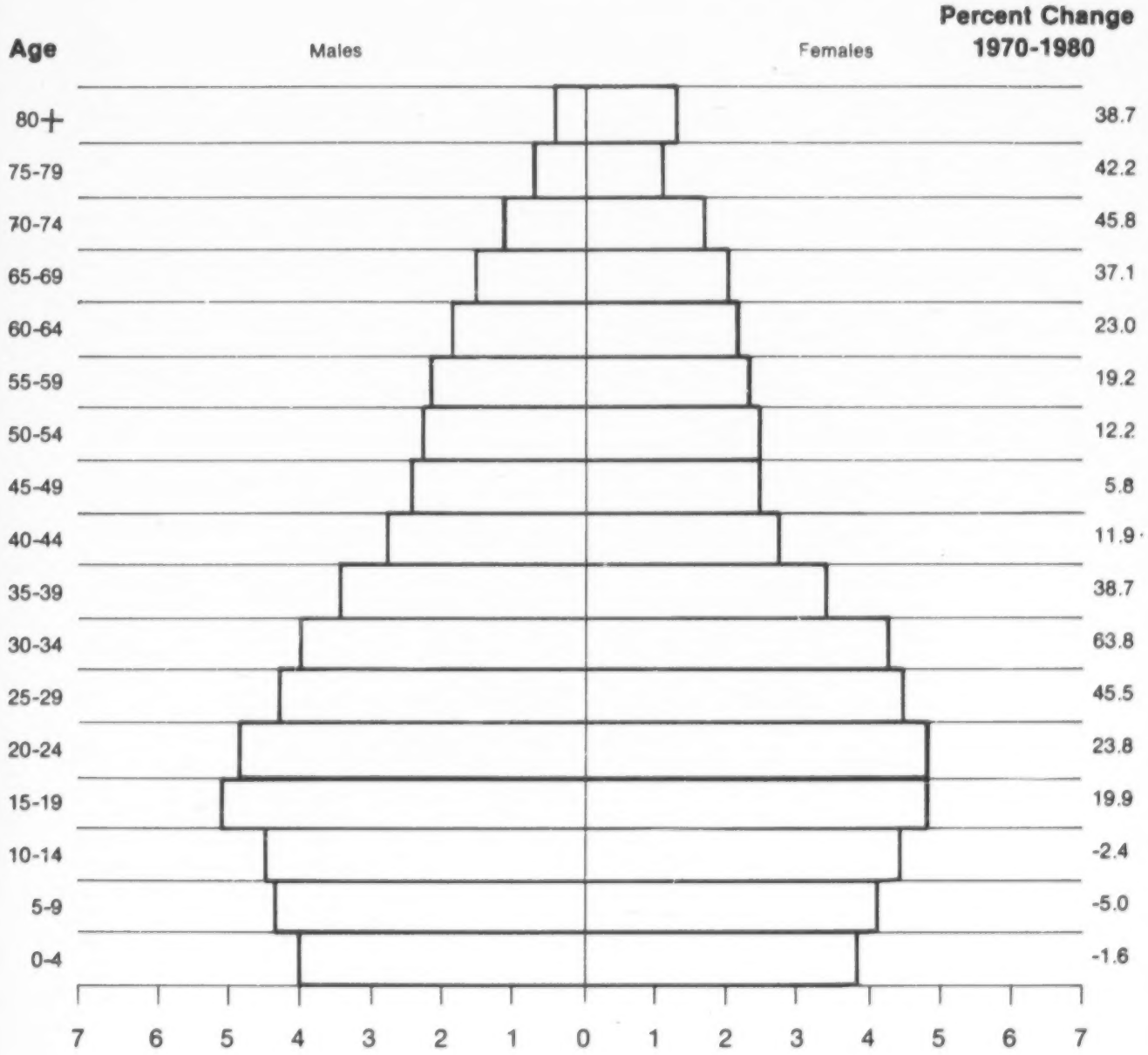

FIGURE 4. PERCENT OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OLDER: 1980

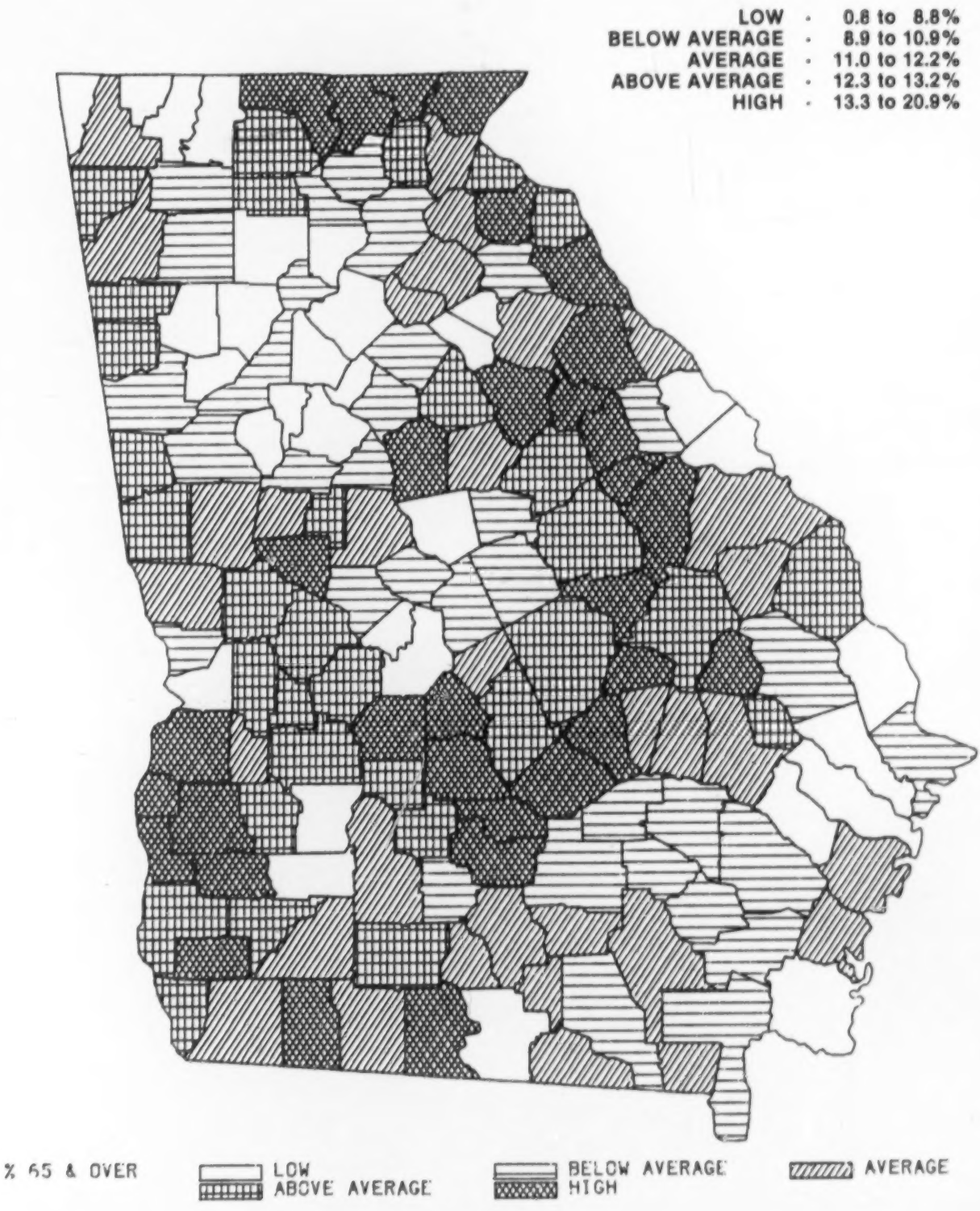

FIGURE 5. YOUTH DEPENDENCY RATION: 1980

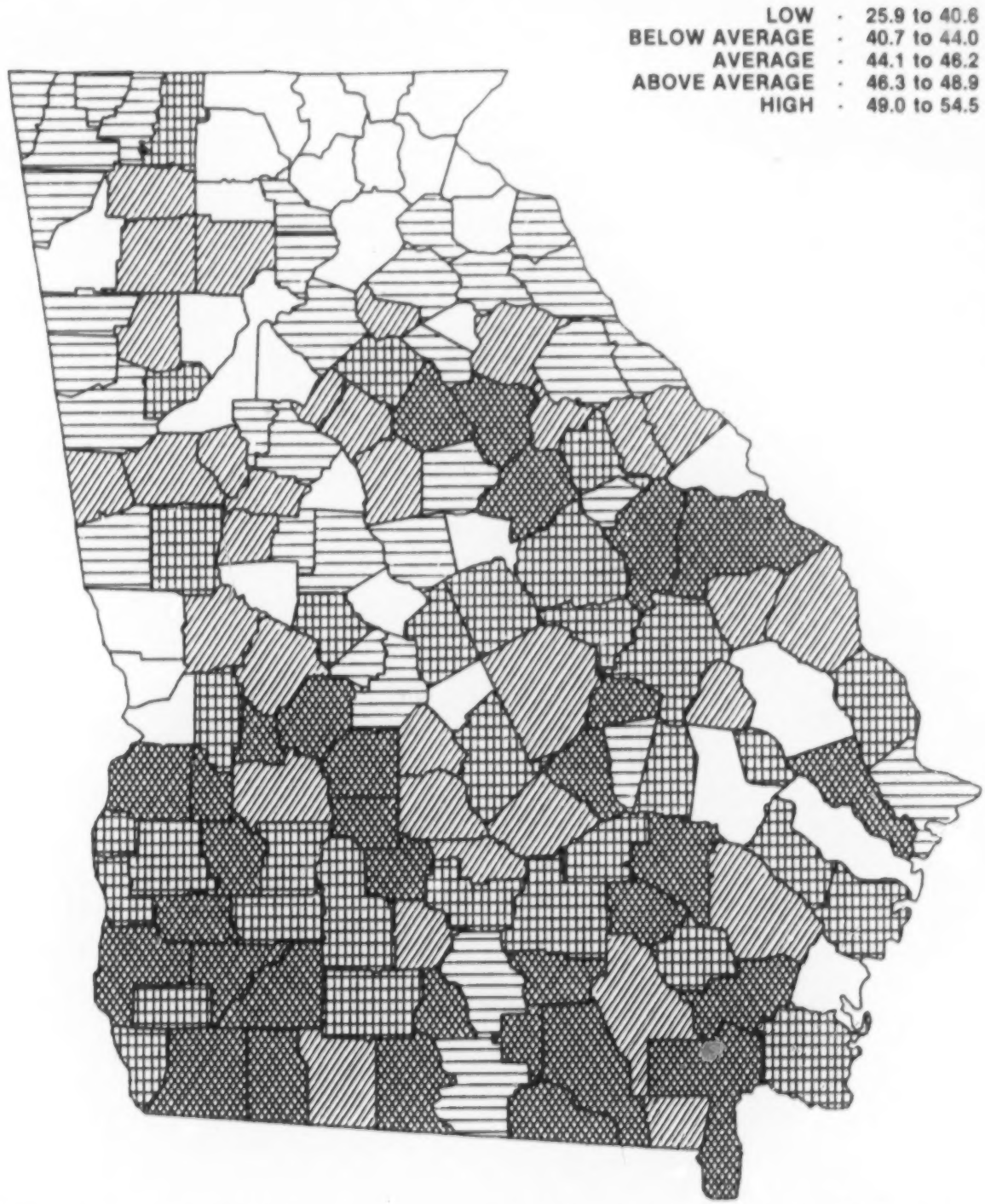

FIGURE 6. AGE DEPENDENCY RATION: 1980

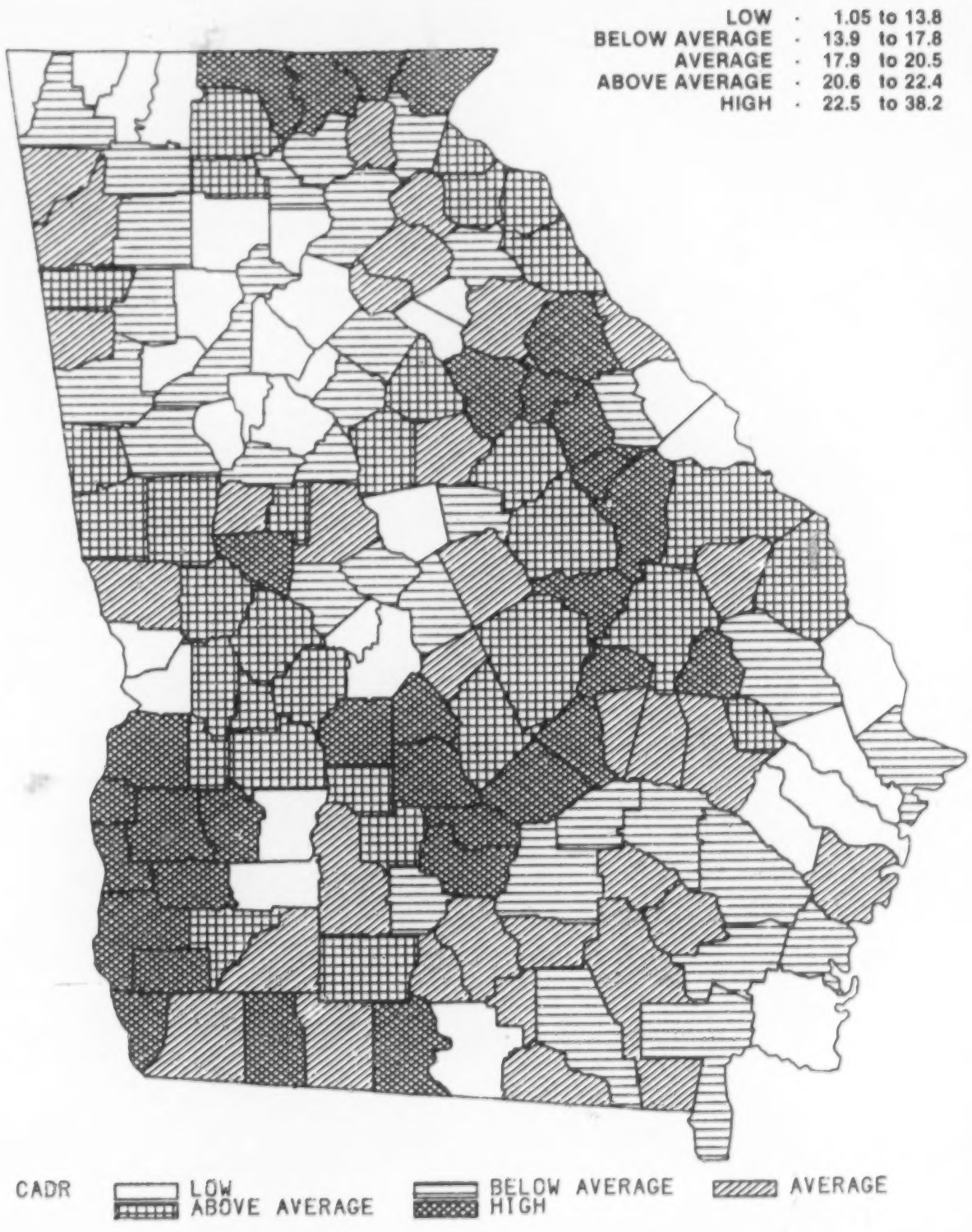

FIGURE 7. TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO: 1980

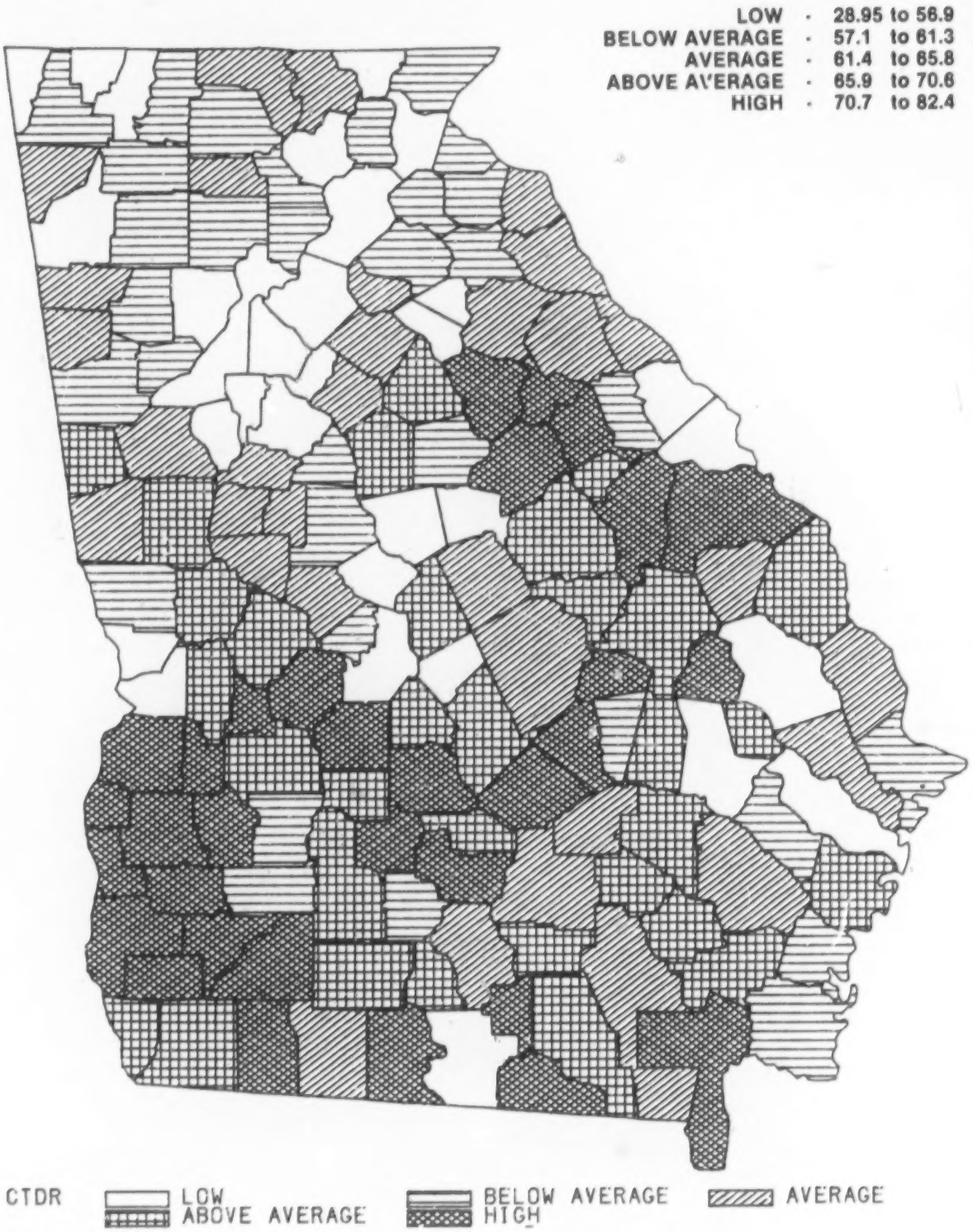

Table 1: Age Indices for Georgia and the United States

	Georgia		United States	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
Median age	25.9	28.6	28.1	30.0
Black median age	21.6	24.2	22.2	24.9
White median age	27.5	30.5	28.9	30.9
Percent under 16	31.9	26.3	30.5	24.4
Percent over 65	8.0	9.5	9.9	11.3
Youth Dependency Ratio	53.2	40.9	51.1	38.0
Age Dependency Ratio	13.3	14.7	16.5	17.5
Total Dependency Ratio	66.5	55.6	67.6	55.5
Sex Ratio, Total Pop.	94.6	93.5	94.8	94.5
Sex Ratio, 65 & over	64.5	61.9	72.2	67.6

Table 2. Selected Age Characteristics For Georgia: 1970, 1980

	Median Age 1980	Median Age 1970	% of Pop. Under 18 1980	% of Pop. Under 18 1970	% of Pop. Over 64 1980	% of Pop. Over 64 1970	Youth Depend. Ratio 1980	Youth Depend. Ratio 1970	Age Depend. Ratio 1980	Age Depend. Ratio 1970	Total Depend. Ratio 1980	Total Depend. Ratio 1970	Percent Change 70-80
APPLING	27.5	25.2	30.1	36.0	10.3	8.0	50.6	63.6	17.3	15.0	67.9	78.6	-13.6
ATKINSON	27.8	23.8	29.7	37.0	11.0	9.0	50.1	66.8	18.5	16.0	68.6	82.8	-17.1
BACON	28.6	27.0	29.7	33.0	10.9	9.0	49.9	56.8	18.3	15.0	68.2	71.8	-5.0
BAKER	28.1	24.1	29.4	36.0	12.7	11.0	50.7	66.7	21.9	20.2	72.6	86.9	-16.5
BALDWIN	28.3	31.7	23.5	25.0	16.6	12.0	35.7	40.4	16.1	19.9	51.8	60.3	-14.1
BANKS	30.6	29.2	26.3	30.0	11.7	11.0	42.4	49.4	18.8	18.0	61.2	67.4	-9.2
* BARROW	30.0	29.1	27.5	30.0	11.7	11.0	45.1	51.6	19.1	18.1	64.2	69.7	-7.9
BARTOW	29.5	27.3	28.2	32.0	9.8	8.0	45.5	53.2	15.9	13.7	61.4	66.9	-8.2
BEN HILL	30.2	31.6	27.0	30.0	13.9	13.0	45.8	51.9	23.6	22.6	69.4	74.5	-6.8
BERRIEN	30.1	28.1	26.9	31.0	11.4	10.0	43.6	53.5	18.6	16.9	62.2	70.4	-11.6
* BIBB	29.5	27.3	25.5	31.0	10.7	9.0	40.1	52.3	16.9	14.6	57.0	66.9	-14.8
BLECKLEY	29.0	24.6	24.3	28.0	11.5	9.0	37.9	44.7	18.0	15.0	55.9	59.7	-6.4
BRANTLEY	27.7	25.5	30.9	33.0	9.1	9.0	51.5	56.4	15.2	14.6	66.7	71.0	-6.1
BROOKS	29.1	27.6	29.8	33.0	14.8	13.0	53.8	60.7	26.7	24.2	80.5	84.9	-5.2
BRYAN	26.9	23.8	31.2	35.0	7.4	8.0	50.8	62.7	12.0	14.4	62.8	77.1	-18.5
BULLOCH	24.9	24.9	24.0	30.0	9.8	8.0	36.2	49.2	14.8	13.3	51.0	62.5	-18.4
BURKE	26.7	23.2	30.9	37.0	11.8	11.0	54.0	72.5	20.6	21.5	74.6	94.0	-20.6
* BUTTS	28.2	26.5	25.7	33.0	10.8	11.0	40.5	58.6	16.9	19.0	57.4	77.6	-26.0
CALHOUN	28.6	24.1	28.3	36.0	14.8	12.0	49.8	70.1	25.9	23.3	75.7	93.4	-19.0
CAMDEN	26.8	23.7	29.1	37.0	8.3	6.0	46.4	65.8	13.3	10.4	59.7	76.2	-21.7
CANDLER	32.2	29.9	26.3	32.0	16.3	12.0	45.8	56.2	28.3	21.3	74.1	77.5	-4.4
CARROLL	28.1	25.0	26.4	30.0	10.5	9.0	41.7	48.8	16.6	14.7	58.3	63.5	-8.2
* CATOOSA	29.9	26.6	27.0	33.0	8.3	7.0	41.8	54.0	12.9	10.9	54.7	64.9	-15.7
CHARLTON	26.3	22.9	31.6	37.0	10.1	7.0	54.2	67.5	17.3	12.7	71.5	80.2	-10.8
* CHATHAM	28.7	25.9	25.9	32.0	10.4	8.0	40.7	52.8	16.4	13.6	57.1	66.4	-14.0
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	21.3	22.1	21.6	17.0	0.8	0.0	27.9	20.0	1.1	0.5	29.0	20.5	41.5
CHATTOOGA	32.1	29.5	25.7	30.0	12.6	9.0	41.5	48.8	20.3	15.1	61.8	63.9	-3.3
* CHEROKEE	28.4	26.6	29.1	33.0	8.0	9.0	46.2	55.2	12.7	14.6	58.9	69.8	-15.6
* CLARKE	24.4	23.4	16.9	25.0	7.9	6.0	25.9	36.1	10.8	8.9	36.7	45.0	-18.4
CLAY	31.5	28.1	27.1	32.0	16.3	14.0	48.0	59.2	28.8	26.2	76.8	85.4	-10.1
* CLAYTON	26.9	23.7	28.7	36.0	4.3	3.0	42.9	59.8	6.5	5.1	49.4	64.9	-23.9
CLINCH	27.1	23.2	30.6	38.0	9.8	8.0	51.3	70.9	16.5	15.7	67.8	86.6	-21.7
* COBB	29.1	25.4	25.4	34.0	5.5	5.0	36.8	55.0	7.9	7.3	44.7	62.3	-28.3
COFFEE	27.5	24.7	28.9	33.0	10.3	8.0	47.4	56.3	16.9	13.4	64.3	69.7	-7.7
COLQUITT	29.9	27.0	27.9	33.0	12.4	10.0	46.8	56.6	20.7	16.6	67.5	73.2	-7.8
* COLUMBIA	27.3	23.1	29.6	37.0	5.0	5.0	45.2	62.8	7.7	8.5	52.9	71.3	-25.8
COOK	29.1	26.1	29.3	34.0	12.0	9.0	49.9	58.7	20.5	16.5	70.4	75.2	-6.4
* COWETA	30.1	27.5	27.4	33.0	10.9	9.0	44.4	56.2	17.7	16.0	62.1	72.2	-14.0
CRAWFORD	28.0	23.5	28.9	37.0	9.9	10.0	47.1	69.0	16.1	18.9	63.2	88.7	-28.7
CRISP	28.5	25.9	28.8	34.0	12.5	10.0	49.0	61.1	21.2	18.1	70.2	79.2	-11.4
* DADE	28.2	25.3	27.0	32.0	8.6	8.0	42.0	53.3	13.4	12.6	55.4	65.9	-15.9
DAWSON	30.5	28.0	26.2	30.0	10.6	10.0	41.5	51.2	16.7	17.4	58.2	68.6	-15.2
DECATUR	27.9	27.3	29.4	34.0	12.1	10.0	50.1	61.7	20.6	18.8	70.7	80.5	-12.2
* DEKALB	29.1	26.0	24.0	32.0	7.0	5.0	34.8	52.1	10.2	8.4	45.0	60.5	-25.8
DODGE	30.7	28.1	27.7	32.0	13.2	11.0	46.8	54.8	22.4	18.5	69.2	73.3	-5.6
DOOLY	28.4	26.1	30.2	35.0	13.8	12.0	53.8	65.2	24.6	22.0	78.4	87.2	-10.1
* DOUGHERTY	26.0	23.1	29.8	35.0	7.2	6.0	46.9	59.0	11.5	9.7	58.4	69.3	-15.7
* DOUGLAS	27.7	25.6	30.6	35.0	6.3	7.0	48.5	60.1	10.0	11.9	58.5	72.0	-18.8
EARLY	28.4	26.2	30.4	35.0	13.2	11.0	54.0	66.3	23.4	21.4	77.4	87.7	-11.7
ECHOLS	27.2	24.6	30.2	37.0	11.4	11.0	51.7	70.2	19.4	20.2	71.1	90.4	-21.3
* EFFINGHAM	27.9	24.5	29.9	35.0	8.6	8.0	48.6	62.4	13.9	13.9	62.5	76.3	-18.1
ELBERT	31.2	29.5	25.7	32.0	13.5	11.0	42.4	53.2	22.2	18.7	64.6	72.9	-12.6
EMANUEL	29.4	27.4	28.6	33.0	12.7	10.0	48.8	57.0	21.5	17.8	70.1	74.8	-6.3
EVANS	28.5	26.7	28.4	35.0	12.9	10.0	48.3	64.5	22.0	19.1	70.3	83.6	-15.9
FANNIN	36.2	32.1	23.2	29.0	15.1	12.0	37.5	49.2	24.5	21.1	62.0	70.3	-11.8
* FAYETTE	30.7	27.0	29.4	34.0	5.8	8.0	45.4	58.0	9.2	13.5	54.6	71.5	-23.6
FLOYD	31.3	29.0	24.2	30.0	11.8	9.0	37.9	49.8	18.7	15.0	56.6	64.8	-12.7
* FORSYTH	29.2	26.5	27.9	32.0	8.4	7.0	43.9	53.6	13.2	12.3	57.1	65.9	-13.4
FRANKLIN	32.4	29.6	24.6	29.0	13.3	11.0	39.5	48.7	21.4	18.5	60.9	67.2	-9.4
* FULTON	29.5	27.5	23.6	29.0	10.4	9.0	35.7	46.4	15.8	13.0	51.5	60.3	-14.6
GILMER	32.4	29.8	24.6	29.0	13.1	11.0	39.4	49.8	20.9	18.5	60.3	67.3	-10.4
GLASCOCK	34.6	32.3	24.0	31.0	17.0	13.0	40.7	55.6	28.8	24.1	69.5	79.7	-12.8
GLYNN	30.1	25.3	25.4	33.0	11.1	7.0	40.1	55.4	17.6	12.1	57.7	67.5	-14.5
GORDON	29.7	27.7	27.6	32.0	9.8	9.0	44.2	54.1	15.7	15.0	59.9	69.1	-13.3
GRADY	29.6	27.8	28.5	33.0	13.3	11.0	49.0	60.1	23.0	20.6	72.0	80.7	-10.8
GREENE	29.3	28.5	28.5	33.0	14.6	13.0	50.0	60.2	25.6	23.1	75.6	83.3	-9.2
* GWINNETT	28.4	25.5	28.9	35.0	5.1	6.0	43.7	58.7	7.8	10.1	51.5	68.8	-25.1
HABERSHAM	29.4	26.6	23.4	29.0	10.9	9.0	35.7	46.2	16.7	14.8	52.4	61.1	-14.2
HALL	30.2	27.1	25.8	32.0	10.0	8.0	40.2	53.5	15.5	13.4	55.7	66.9	-16.7
HANCOCK	27.0	23.4	30.6	36.0	12.7	11.0	54.0	68.8	22.4	20.6	76.4	89.4	-14.5
HARALSON	31.7	28.8	26.1	31.0	12.5	10.0	42.5	52.2	20.3	16.2	62.8	68.4	-8.2
HARRIS	32.4	28.0	24.9	33.0	12.2	12.0	39.6	58.9	19.4	21.2	59.0	80.1	-26.3
HART	31.2	27.4	26.5	32.0	12.9	10.0	43.8	56.9	21.3	16.9	65.1	72.8	-10.6
HEARD	30.5	29.2	27.1	31.0	12.7	12.0	45.1	55.3	21.0	21.9	66.1	77.2	-14.4
* HENRY	29.6	25.3	27.3	36.0	8.8	8.0	42.8	63.5	13.8	14.5	56.6	78.0	-27.4
* HOUSTON	27.2	23.4	27.8	36.0	5.3	4.0	41.5	60.4	8.0	6.0	49.5	66.4	-25.5
IRWIN	31.0	28.6	27.8	33.0	14.1	12.0	47.9	60.7	24.2	21.2	72.1	81.9	-12.0
* JACKSON	30.3	28.1	26.2	30.0	11.5	10.0	42.1	51.0	18.4	17.0	60.5	68.0	-11.0
JASPER	30.2	28.3	26.5	32.0	13.5	12.0	44.1	59.0	22.5	22.9	66.6	81.9	-18.7
JEFF DAVIS	28.3	25.6	28.6	33.0	10.0	9.0	46.7	56.9	16.3	14.7	63.0	71.6	-12.0
JEFFERSON	28.4	24.6	29.3	35.0	13.7	11.0	51.5	65.9	24.0	19.8	75.5	85.7	-11.9
JENKINS	28.8	26.5	27.6	34.0	12.0	10.0	45.8	62.0	19.9	18.0	65.7	80.0	-17.9
JOHNSON	30.5	27.3	27.2	33.0	14.1	11.0	46.4	59.2	24.0	18.9	70.4	78.1	-9.9
* JONES	28.7	25.0	27.8	35.0	8.5	7.0	43.6	61.7	13.3	13.8	56.9	74.7	-23.8
LAMAR	30.1	26.3	26.4	33.0	12.8	10.0	43.3	58.6	20.6	17.8	63.9	76.5	-16.5

Table 2. Selected Age Characteristics for Georgia: 1970, 1980 (Cont.)

	Median Age 1980	Median Age 1970	% of Pop. Under 18 1980	% of Pop. Under 18 1970	% of Pop. Over 64 1980	% of Pop. Over 64 1970	Youth Depend. Ratio 1980	Youth Depend. Ratio 1970	Age Depend. Ratio 1980	Age Depend. Ratio 1970	Total Depend. Ratio 1980	Total Depend. Ratio 1970	Percent Change 70-80
LANIER	27.6	24.8	29.9	35.0	11.9	9.0	51.3	63.9	20.4	17.1	71.7	81.0	-11.5
LAURENS	30.1	28.8	27.0	32.0	12.5	11.0	44.6	56.4	20.6	18.6	65.2	75.0	-13.1
* LEE	26.7	22.5	30.3	36.0	6.5	7.0	47.9	64.6	10.2	12.6	58.1	77.2	-24.7
LIBERTY	22.1	22.3	26.6	32.0	3.5	5.0	38.1	50.4	4.9	7.6	43.0	58.0	-25.9
LINCOLN	30.0	26.9	26.9	34.0	12.0	10.0	44.1	59.8	19.7	18.4	63.8	78.2	-18.4
LONG	25.3	24.5	29.2	35.0	8.5	11.0	47.0	63.9	13.7	19.8	60.7	83.7	-27.5
LOWNDES	26.2	23.8	27.3	33.0	8.7	7.0	42.7	55.7	13.6	12.6	56.3	68.3	-17.6
LUMPKIN	27.0	23.9	23.4	26.0	9.9	8.0	35.2	43.3	14.9	12.7	50.1	56.0	-10.5
MACON	27.6	23.8	29.1	37.0	12.6	11.0	50.0	71.4	21.7	21.1	71.7	92.5	-22.5
* MADISON	29.6	27.5	27.4	32.0	9.9	9.0	43.8	54.1	15.8	15.2	59.6	69.3	-14.0
MARION	28.6	24.2	28.7	36.0	12.3	10.0	48.6	67.1	20.9	18.8	69.5	85.9	-19.1
* MCDUFFIE	29.0	25.2	27.7	35.0	10.0	8.0	44.5	59.9	16.1	13.5	60.6	73.4	-17.4
MCINTOSH	27.5	23.4	29.0	37.0	11.2	8.0	48.6	67.9	18.7	14.9	67.3	82.8	-18.7
MERIWETHER	29.0	26.5	28.5	34.0	12.5	11.0	48.1	60.9	20.7	20.2	68.8	81.1	-15.2
MILLER	29.9	28.7	28.0	33.0	13.7	12.0	48.1	59.3	23.5	22.1	71.6	81.4	-12.0
MITCHELL	26.8	24.9	31.1	37.0	11.1	10.0	53.9	69.3	19.2	19.7	73.1	89.0	-17.9
MONROE	29.8	25.6	25.6	33.0	12.1	10.0	41.2	57.0	19.5	16.7	60.7	73.7	-17.6
MONTGOMERY	27.1	26.8	25.7	31.0	12.1	11.0	41.2	53.0	19.3	18.4	60.5	71.4	-15.3
MORGAN	28.6	26.1	29.8	36.0	12.6	11.0	49.2	63.8	21.5	20.6	70.7	84.4	-16.2
MURRAY	27.6	26.4	29.5	33.0	7.7	8.0	47.0	57.2	12.3	14.0	59.3	71.2	-16.7
* MUSCOGEE	27.8	24.5	25.3	33.0	8.9	6.0	38.4	53.4	13.5	9.8	51.9	63.2	-17.9
* NEWTON	28.6	25.5	28.2	34.0	10.4	8.0	45.9	57.9	16.9	13.6	62.8	71.5	-12.2
* OCONEE	28.7	26.7	27.2	31.0	8.5	11.0	42.4	52.6	13.2	18.0	55.6	70.6	-21.2
OGLETHORPE	30.0	27.8	27.8	33.0	11.9	11.0	46.0	58.8	19.7	20.2	65.7	79.0	-16.8
* PAULDING	28.4	26.6	28.9	33.0	8.7	9.0	46.2	57.1	13.9	15.0	60.1	72.1	-16.6
* PEACH	26.6	22.8	27.7	33.0	8.8	7.0	43.5	56.3	13.9	11.9	57.4	68.2	-15.8
PICKENS	31.8	28.7	25.0	32.0	13.1	11.0	40.3	54.5	21.1	18.3	61.4	72.8	-15.7
PIERCE	28.9	27.1	28.9	33.0	10.8	10.0	48.0	58.6	18.0	17.7	66.0	76.3	-13.5
PIKE	30.8	27.5	27.1	33.0	11.9	11.0	44.3	60.1	19.4	20.4	63.7	80.5	-20.9
POLK	31.7	29.0	25.6	31.0	13.3	10.0	42.0	53.5	21.7	17.2	63.7	70.7	-9.9
PULASKI	31.0	29.0	27.0	32.0	13.7	11.0	45.5	56.4	23.1	19.2	68.6	75.6	-9.3
PUTNAM	30.2	25.1	26.0	35.0	11.4	8.0	41.4	60.0	18.2	13.1	59.6	73.1	-18.5
QUITMAN	30.8	25.0	27.8	37.0	14.4	13.0	48.2	73.2	24.8	26.0	73.1	99.2	-26.3
RABUN	34.2	30.2	23.0	29.0	14.9	12.0	37.0	48.8	23.9	20.2	60.9	68.7	-11.4
RANDOLPH	29.4	29.3	26.9	31.0	16.2	14.0	47.4	55.4	28.6	25.4	76.0	80.8	-5.9
* RICHMOND	26.9	23.9	24.8	29.0	8.4	7.6	37.0	45.8	12.6	10.5	49.6	56.3	-11.9
* ROCKDALE	29.3	25.6	29.1	35.0	7.0	7.0	45.7	60.8	11.0	12.2	56.7	73.0	-22.3
SCHLEY	28.3	25.2	30.9	35.0	12.4	11.0	54.5	65.3	21.9	21.3	76.4	86.6	-11.8
SCREVEN	29.1	27.5	27.3	33.0	13.2	11.0	45.8	59.3	22.1	20.6	67.9	79.9	-15.0
SEMINOLE	30.0	27.5	27.7	33.0	13.3	10.0	47.1	58.6	22.5	17.7	69.6	76.3	-8.8
* SPALDING	29.7	28.2	27.6	31.0	10.9	9.6	44.7	52.8	17.6	15.2	62.3	68.0	-8.4
STEPHENS	31.2	29.5	24.6	29.0	12.9	9.0	39.4	47.4	20.6	15.0	60.0	62.4	-3.8
STEWART	28.8	24.7	28.4	37.0	14.1	11.0	49.5	71.0	24.6	20.3	74.1	91.3	-18.8
SUMTER	27.4	24.1	27.6	32.0	12.5	11.0	46.6	57.4	20.8	20.3	66.8	77.7	-14.0
TALBOT	28.9	24.2	27.1	36.0	13.2	11.0	45.3	66.9	22.1	19.9	67.4	86.8	-22.4
TALIAFERRO	35.3	31.8	24.2	33.0	21.0	16.0	44.2	63.5	38.2	31.5	82.4	95.0	-13.3
TATTNALL	30.2	29.2	24.5	28.0	11.8	9.0	38.3	43.3	18.5	13.9	56.8	57.2	-0.7
TAYLOR	30.1	26.5	27.0	35.0	13.0	11.0	45.1	64.3	21.7	21.3	66.8	85.6	-22.0
TELFAIR	30.9	27.7	26.8	33.0	15.0	11.0	46.1	59.7	25.9	20.2	72.0	79.9	-9.9
TERRELL	28.1	25.7	29.2	36.0	13.0	11.0	50.6	67.3	22.6	21.0	73.2	88.3	-17.1
THOMAS	29.3	27.4	27.3	34.0	12.1	11.0	45.1	60.0	20.0	18.8	65.1	78.8	-17.4
TIFT	27.8	24.4	27.8	33.0	10.0	8.0	44.7	56.7	16.1	13.8	60.8	70.5	-13.8
TOOMBS	28.9	26.6	28.7	34.0	11.2	10.0	47.7	60.2	18.6	17.2	66.3	77.4	-14.3
TOWNS	35.2	30.4	19.1	27.0	16.9	13.0	29.8	44.5	26.3	21.8	56.1	66.3	-15.4
TREUTLEN	29.4	27.2	28.6	33.0	13.9	10.0	49.7	57.8	24.1	18.4	73.8	76.0	-2.9
TROUP	30.1	29.6	26.2	30.0	13.1	11.0	43.2	51.3	21.6	17.9	64.8	69.2	-6.4
TURNER	28.1	27.1	30.8	34.0	12.3	10.0	54.2	60.0	21.7	18.4	75.9	78.4	-3.2
TWIGGS	27.0	22.3	29.4	38.0	10.5	9.0	48.9	70.4	17.4	16.3	66.3	86.7	-23.5
UNION	33.2	31.1	24.1	30.0	15.2	13.0	39.8	52.9	25.1	23.5	64.9	76.4	-15.1
UPSON	32.7	30.9	24.7	30.0	14.4	10.0	40.6	49.7	23.7	16.3	64.2	66.0	-2.7
* WALKER	31.1	28.2	25.9	31.0	11.0	9.0	41.2	52.2	17.5	14.1	58.7	66.3	-11.5
* WALTON	29.0	26.9	28.9	34.0	10.8	10.0	47.9	59.9	17.9	17.3	65.8	77.2	-14.8
WARE	29.8	28.3	27.3	32.0	11.9	10.0	44.8	54.9	19.8	16.9	64.4	71.8	-10.3
WARREN	29.7	25.2	27.8	36.0	14.8	11.0	48.5	69.4	25.8	21.9	74.3	91.3	-18.6
WASHINGTON	28.3	26.4	27.9	35.0	12.8	11.0	47.1	64.9	21.8	20.8	68.7	85.5	-19.8
WAYNE	29.1	25.6	27.7	34.0	10.5	8.0	44.9	60.2	17.1	14.3	62.0	74.5	-16.8
WEBSTER	29.0	23.9	29.6	36.0	12.2	13.0	50.8	71.5	20.9	25.3	71.7	96.8	-25.9
WHEELER	30.4	28.2	29.2	31.0	14.7	12.0	52.1	53.2	26.3	20.0	78.4	73.2	7.1
WHITE	31.9	28.0	23.7	30.0	12.9	10.0	37.3	49.3	20.4	17.5	57.7	66.8	-13.6
WHITFIELD	28.9	26.0	27.4	33.0	8.6	7.0	42.7	54.7	13.4	11.7	56.1	66.4	-15.5
WILCOX	32.0	29.2	26.1	33.0	15.3	13.0	44.6	60.8	26.1	24.2	70.7	85.0	-16.8
WILKES	32.2	30.8	25.1	30.0	14.5	13.0	41.5	52.9	24.0	22.3	65.5	75.2	-12.9
WILKINSON	27.5	25.6	28.8	35.0	10.9	9.0	47.7	62.1	18.0	16.6	65.7	78.7	-16.5
WORTH	28.4	25.2	28.8	35.0	11.1	10.0	48.0	64.8	18.4	17.8	66.4	82.6	-19.6
GEORGIA	28.6	25.9	26.3	32.0	9.5	8.0	40.9	53.2	14.7	13.3	55.6	66.5	-16.4

* Metropolitan County

TABLE 3. Percent of Population 65 Years and Over: 1980

LOW (0.8 to 8.8 percent)		BELOW AVERAGE (8.9 to 10.9 percent)		AVERAGE (11.0 to 12.2 percent)		ABOVE AVERAGE (12.3 to 13.2 percent)		HIGH (13.3 to 20.9 percent)	
BRYAN	7.4	APPLING	10.3	ATKINSON	11.0	BAKER	12.7	BEN HILL	13.9
CAMDEN	8.3	BACON	10.9	BANKS	11.7	CHATTOOGA	12.6	BROOKS	14.8
* CATOOSA	8.3	BALDWIN	10.6	* BARROW	11.7	COLQUITT	12.4	CALHOUN	14.8
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	0.8	BARTOW	9.8	BERRIEN	11.4	CRISP	12.5	CANDLER	16.3
* CHEROKEE	8.0	* BIBB	10.7	BLECKLEY	11.5	DODGE	13.2	CLAY	16.3
* CLARKE	7.9	BRANTLEY	9.1	BURKE	11.8	EARLY	13.2	DOOLY	13.8
* CLAYTON	4.3	BULLOCH	9.8	COOK	12.0	EMANUEL	12.7	ELBERT	13.5
* COBB	5.5	* BUTTS	10.8	DECATUR	12.1	EVANS	12.9	FANNIN	15.1
* COLUMBIA	5.0	CARROLL	10.5	ECHOLS	11.4	GILMER	13.1	FRANKLIN	13.3
* DADE	8.6	CHARLTON	10.1	FLOYD	11.9	HANCOCK	12.7	GLASCOCK	17.0
* DEKALB	7.0	* CHATHAM	10.4	GLYNN	11.1	HARALSON	12.5	GRADY	13.3
* DOUGHERTY	7.2	CLINCH	9.8	HABERSHAM	10.9	HART	12.9	GREENE	14.6
* DOUGLAS	6.3	COFFEE	10.3	HARRIS	12.2	HEARD	12.7	IRWIN	14.1
* EFFINGHAM	8.6	* COWETA	10.9	* JACKSON	11.5	LAMAR	12.6	JASPER	13.5
* FAYETTE	5.9	CRAWFORD	9.9	JENKINS	12.0	LAURENS	12.5	JEFFERSON	13.7
* FORSYTH	8.4	DAWSON	10.6	LANIER	11.9	MACON	12.6	JOHNSON	14.1
* GWINNETT	5.1	* FULTON	10.4	LINCOLN	12.0	MARION	12.3	MILLER	13.7
* HENRY	8.8	GORDON	9.8	MCINTOSH	11.2	MERIWETHER	12.3	POLK	13.3
* HOUSTON	5.3	HALL	10.0	MITCHELL	11.1	MORGAN	12.6	PULASKI	13.7
* JONES	8.5	JEFF DAVIS	10.0	MONROE	12.1	PICKENS	13.1	QUITMAN	14.4
* LEE	6.5	LUMPKIN	9.9	MONTGOMERY	12.1	SCHLEY	12.4	RABUN	14.9
LIBERTY	3.5	* MADISON	9.9	OGLETHORPE	11.9	SCREVEN	13.2	RANDOLPH	16.2
LONG	8.5	* MCDUFFIE	10.0	PIKE	11.9	STEPHENS	12.9	SEMINOLE	13.3
LOWNDES	8.7	* MUSCOGEE	8.9	PUTNAM	11.4	SUMTER	12.5	STEWART	14.1
MURRAY	7.7	* NEWTON	10.4	TATTNALL	11.8	TALBOT	13.2	TALIAFERRO	21.0
* OCONEE	8.5	PIERCE	10.8	THOMAS	12.1	TAYLOR	13.0	TELFAIR	15.0
* PAULDING	8.7	* SPALDING	10.9	TOOMBS	11.2	TERRELL	13.0	TOWNS	16.9
* PEACH	8.8	TIFT	10.0	* WALKER	11.0	TROUP	13.1	TREUTLEN	13.9
* RICHMOND	8.4	TWIGGS	10.5	WARE	11.9	TURNER	12.3	UNION	15.2
* ROCKDALE	7.0	* WALTON	10.8	WEBSTER	12.2	WASHINGTON	12.8	UPSON	14.4
WHITFIELD	8.6	WAYNE	10.5	WORTH	11.1	WHITE	12.9	WARREN	14.8
		WILKINSON	10.9					WHEELER	14.7
								WILCOX	15.3
								WILKES	14.5

TABLE 4. Youth Dependency Ratio: 1980

LOW (25.9 to 40.6 percent)		BELOW AVERAGE (40.7 to 44.0 percent)		AVERAGE (44.1 to 46.2 percent)		ABOVE AVERAGE (46.3 to 48.9 percent)		HIGH (49.0 to 54.5 percent)	
BALDWIN	35.7	BANKS	42.4	* BARROW	45.1	CAMDEN	46.4	APPLING	50.6
* BIBB	40.1	BERRIEN	43.6	BARTOW	45.5	CLAY	48.0	ATKINSON	50.1
BLECKLEY	37.9	CARROLL	41.7	BEN HILL	45.8	COFFEE	47.4	BACON	49.9
BULLOCH	36.2	* CATOOSA	41.8	CANDLER	45.8	COLQUITT	46.8	BAKER	50.7
* BUTTS	40.5	* CHATHAM	40.7	* CHEROKEE	46.2	CRAWFORD	47.1	BRANTLEY	51.5
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	27.9	CHATTOOGA	41.5	* COLUMBIA	45.2	DODGE	46.8	BROOKS	53.8
* CLARKE	25.9	* CLAYTON	42.9	* COWETA	44.4	* DOUGHERTY	46.9	BRYAN	50.8
* COBB	36.8	* DADE	42.0	* FAYETTE	45.4	* DOUGLAS	48.5	BURKE	54.0
* DEKALB	34.8	DAWSON	41.5	GORDON	44.2	* EFFINGHAM	48.6	CALHOUN	49.8
FANNIN	37.5	ELBERT	42.4	HEARD	45.1	EMANUEL	48.6	CHARLTON	54.2
FLOYD	37.9	* FORSYTH	43.9	JASPER	44.1	EVANS	48.3	CLINCH	51.3
FRANKLIN	39.5	GLASCOCK	40.7	JENKINS	45.8	IRWIN	47.9	COOK	49.9
* FULTON	35.7	* GWINNETT	43.7	LAURENS	44.6	JEFF DAVIS	46.7	CRISP	49.0
GILMER	39.4	HARALSON	42.5	* MCDUFFIE	44.5	JOHNSON	46.4	DECATUR	50.1
GLYNN	40.1	HART	43.8	* NEWTON	45.9	* LEE	47.9	DOOLY	53.8
HABERSHAM	35.7	* HENRY	42.8	OGLETHORPE	46.0	LONG	47.0	EARLY	54.0
HALL	40.2	* HOUSTON	41.5	* PAULDING	46.2	MARION	48.6	ECHOLS	51.7
HARRIS	39.6	* JACKSON	42.1	PIKE	44.3	MCINTOSH	48.6	GRADY	49.0
LIBERTY	38.1	* JONES	43.6	PULASKI	45.5	MERIWETHER	48.1	GREENE	50.0
LUMPKIN	35.2	LAMAR	43.3	* ROCKDALE	45.7	MILLER	48.1	HANCOCK	54.0
* MUSCOGEE	38.4	LINCOLN	44.1	SCREVEN	45.8	MURRAY	47.0	JEFFERSON	51.5
PICKENS	40.3	LOWNDES	42.7	* SPALDING	44.7	PIERCE	48.0	LANIER	51.3
RABUN	37.0	* MADISON	43.8	SUMTER	46.0	QUITMAN	48.2	MACON	50.0
* RICHMOND	37.0	MONROE	41.2	TALBOT	45.3	RANDOLPH	47.4	MITCHELL	53.9
STEPHENS	39.4	MONTGOMERY	41.2	TALIAFERRO	44.2	SEMINOLE	47.1	MORGAN	49.2
TATTNALL	38.3	* OCONEE	42.4	TAYLOR	45.1	TOOMBS	47.7	SCHLEY	54.5
TOWNS	29.8	* PEACH	43.5	TELFAIR	46.1	TWIGGS	48.9	STEWART	49.5
UNION	39.8	POLK	42.0	THOMAS	45.1	* WALTON	47.9	TERRELL	50.6
UPSON	40.5	PUTNAM	41.4	TIFT	44.7	WARREN	48.5	TREUTLEN	49.7
WHITE	37.3	TROUP	43.2	WARE	44.8	WASHINGTON	47.1	TURNER	54.2
		* WALKER	41.2	WAYNE	44.9	WILKINSON	47.7	WEBSTER	50.8
		WHITFIELD	42.7	WILCOX	44.6	WORTH	48.0	WHEELER	52.1
		WILKES	41.5						

* Metropolitan County

TABLE 5. Age Dependency Ratio: 1980

LOW (1.1 to 13.8 percent)		BELOW AVERAGE (13.9 to 17.8 percent)		AVERAGE (17.9 to 20.5 percent)		ABOVE AVERAGE (20.6 to 22.4 percent)		HIGH (22.5 to 38.2 percent)	
BRYAN	12.0	APPLING	17.3	ATKINSON	18.5	BAKER	21.9	BEN HILL	23.6
CAMDEN	13.3	BALDWIN	16.1	BACON	18.3	BURKE	20.6	BROOKS	26.7
* CATOOSA	12.9	BARTOW	15.9	BANKS	18.8	COLQUITT	20.7	CALHOUN	25.9
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	1.1	* BIBB	16.9	* BARROW	19.1	CRISP	21.2	CANDLER	28.3
* CHEROKEE	12.7	BRANTLEY	15.2	BERRIEN	18.6	DECATUR	20.6	CLAY	28.8
* CLARKE	10.8	BULLOCH	14.8	BLECKLEY	18.0	DODGE	22.4	DOOLY	24.6
* CLAYTON	6.5	* BUTTS	16.9	CHATTOOGA	20.3	ELBERT	22.2	EARLY	23.4
* COBB	7.9	CARROLL	16.6	COOK	20.5	EMANUEL	21.5	FANNIN	24.5
* COLUMBIA	7.7	CHARLTON	17.3	ECHOLS	19.4	EVANS	22.0	GLASCOCK	28.8
* DADE	13.4	* CHATHAM	16.4	FLOYD	18.7	FRANKLIN	21.4	GRADY	23.0
* DEKALB	10.2	CLINCH	16.5	HARALSON	20.3	GILMER	20.9	GREENE	25.6
* DOUGHERTY	11.5	COFFEE	16.9	HARRIS	19.4	HANCOCK	22.4	IRWIN	24.2
* DOUGLAS	10.0	* COWETA	17.7	* JACKSON	18.4	HART	21.3	JASPER	22.5
* EFFINGHAM	13.9	CRAWFORD	16.1	JENKINS	19.9	HEARD	21.0	JEFFERSON	24.0
* FAYETTE	9.2	DAWSON	16.7	LANIER	20.4	LAMAR	20.6	JOHNSON	24.0
* FORSYTH	13.2	* FULTON	15.8	LINCOLN	19.7	LAURENS	20.6	MILLER	23.5
* GWINNETT	7.8	GLYNN	17.3	MCINTOSH	18.7	MACON	21.7	PULASKI	23.1
* HENRY	13.8	GORDON	15.7	MITCHELL	19.2	MARION	20.9	QUITMAN	24.9
* HOUSTON	8.0	HABERSHAM	16.7	MONROE	19.5	MERIWETHER	20.7	RABUN	23.9
* JONES	13.3	HALL	15.5	MONTGOMERY	19.3	MORGAN	21.5	RANDOLPH	28.6
* LEE	10.2	JEFF DAVIS	16.3	OGLETHORPE	19.7	PICKENS	21.1	SEMINOLE	22.5
LIBERTY	4.9	LUMPKIN	14.9	PIERCE	18.0	POLK	21.7	STEWART	24.6
LONG	13.7	* MADISON	15.8	PIKE	19.4	SCHLEY	21.9	TALIAFERRO	38.2
LOWNDES	13.6	* MCDUFFIE	16.1	PUTNAM	18.2	SCREVEN	22.1	TELFAIR	25.9
MURRAY	12.3	* NEWTON	16.9	TATTNALL	18.5	STEPHENS	20.6	TERRELL	22.6
* MUSCOGEE	13.5	* PAULDING	13.9	THOMAS	20.0	SUMTER	20.8	TOWNS	26.3
* OCONEE	13.2	* SPALDING	17.6	TOOMBS	18.6	TALBOT	22.1	TREUTLEN	24.1
* PEACH	13.9	TIFT	16.1	WARE	19.6	TAYLOR	21.7	UNION	25.1
* RICHMOND	12.6	TWIGGS	17.4	WHITE	20.4	TROUP	21.6	UPSON	23.7
* ROCKDALE	11.0	* WALKER	17.5	WILKINSON	18.0	TURNER	21.7	WARREN	25.8
WHITFIELD	13.4	* WALTON	17.9	WORTH	18.4	WASHINGTON	21.6	WHEELER	26.3
		WAYNE	17.1			WEBSTER	20.9	WILCOX	26.1
								WILKES	24.0

TABLE 6. Total Dependency Ratio: 1980

LOW (28.9 to 56.9 percent)		BELOW AVERAGE (57.1 to 61.3 percent)		AVERAGE (61.4 to 65.8 percent)		ABOVE AVERAGE (65.9 to 70.6 percent)		HIGH (70.7 to 82.4 percent)	
BALDWIN	51.8	BANKS	61.2	* BARROW	64.2	APPLING	67.9	BAKER	72.6
* BIBB	57.0	BARTOW	61.4	BERRIEN	62.2	ATKINSON	68.6	BROOKS	80.5
BLECKLEY	55.9	* BUTTS	57.4	BRYAN	62.8	BACON	68.2	BURKE	74.6
BULLOCH	51.0	CAMDEN	59.7	CHATTOOGA	61.8	BEN HILL	69.4	CALHOUN	75.7
* CATOOSA	54.7	CARROLL	58.3	COFFEE	64.3	BRANTLEY	66.7	CANDLER	74.1
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	29.0	* CHATHAM	57.1	* COWETA	62.1	CLINCH	67.8	CHARLTON	71.5
* CLARKE	36.7	* CHEROKEE	58.9	CRAWFORD	63.2	COLQUITT	67.5	CLAY	76.8
* CLAYTON	49.4	DAWSON	58.2	* EFFINGHAM	62.5	COOK	70.4	DOOLY	78.4
* COBB	44.7	* DOUGHERTY	58.4	ELBERT	64.6	CRISP	70.2	EARLY	77.4
* COLUMBIA	52.9	* DOUGLAS	58.5	FANNIN	62.0	DECATUR	70.7	ECHOLS	71.1
* DADE	55.4	* FORSYTH	57.1	HARALSON	62.8	DODGE	69.2	GRADY	72.0
* DEKALB	45.0	FRANKLIN	60.9	HART	65.1	EMANUEL	70.1	GREENE	75.6
* FAYETTE	54.6	GILMER	60.3	JEFF DAVIS	63.0	EVANS	70.3	HANCOCK	76.4
FLOYD	56.6	GLYNN	57.7	JENKINS	65.7	GLASCOCK	69.5	IRWIN	72.1
* FULTON	51.5	GORDON	59.9	LAMAR	63.3	HEARD	66.1	JEFFERSON	75.5
* GWINNETT	51.5	HARRIS	59.0	LAURENS	65.2	JASPER	66.6	LANIER	71.7
HABERSHAM	52.4	* JACKSON	60.5	LINCOLN	63.8	JOHNSON	70.4	MACON	71.7
HALL	55.7	* LEE	58.1	* NEWTON	62.8	MARION	69.5	MILLER	71.6
* HENRY	56.6	LONG	60.7	OGLETHORPE	65.7	MCINTOSH	67.3	MITCHELL	73.1
* HOUSTON	49.5	* MADISON	59.6	PICKENS	61.4	MERIWETHER	68.8	QUITMAN	73.1
* JONES	56.9	* MCDUFFIE	60.6	PIKE	63.7	MORGAN	70.7	RANDOLPH	76.0
LIBERTY	43.0	MONROE	60.7	POLK	63.7	PIERCE	66.0	SCHLEY	76.4
LOWNDES	56.3	MONTGOMERY	60.5	* SPALDING	62.3	PULASKI	68.6	STEWART	74.1
LUMPKIN	50.1	MURRAY	59.3	THOMAS	65.1	SCREVEN	67.9	TALIAFERRO	82.4
* MUSCOGEE	51.9	* PAULDING	60.1	TROUP	64.8	SEMINOLE	69.6	TELFAIR	72.0
* OCONEE	55.6	* PEACH	57.4	UNION	64.9	SUMTER	66.8	TERRELL	73.2
* RICHMOND	49.6	PUTNAM	59.6	UPSON	64.2	TALBOT	67.4	TREUTLEN	73.8
* ROCKDALE	56.7	RABUN	60.9	* WALTON	65.8	TAYLOR	66.8	TURNER	75.9
TATTNALL	56.8	STEPHENS	60.0	WARE	64.4	TOOMBS	66.3	WARREN	74.3
TOWNS	56.1	TIFT	60.8	WAYNE	62.0	TWIGGS	66.3	WEBSTER	71.7
WHITFIELD	56.1	* WALKER	58.7	WILKES	65.5	WASHINGTON	68.7	WHEELER	78.4
		WHITE	57.7	WILKINSON	65.7	WORTH	66.4	WILCOX	70.7

* Metropolitan County

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GEORGIA'S BLACK POPULATION

by
Everett Lee, Hortense L. Bates and Douglas C. Bachtel

Georgia ranks fifth in the nation in the largest number of blacks, fourth in the highest percentage of blacks and fifth in the highest number of black elected officials. It is increasingly important to understand the growth and distribution of one quarter of the state's population as the social, economic and political situation of black Georgians continues to change and improve.

Growth and Distribution of Black Population

A distinguishing feature of the 1970s in Georgia was the reversal of long-term trends in the black population. For the first decade since 1880, the black population grew faster than the white population. As a result, the percent of black Georgians increased from 25.9 in 1970 to 26.8 in 1980. This change of less than one percentage point is notable because it interrupted a century-long decline in the proportion of blacks in the state's population.

The significance of such a slight change can best be appreciated if Georgia's black population growth is examined within a historical context as traced in Figure 1. In 1880, 47 percent of Georgia's population was black, and as late as 1950 more blacks lived in Georgia than in any other state. In 1910, 75 of Georgia's 159 counties had a black majority and 99 counties had a 40 or larger percent black population. Beginning with World War I and continuing into the early 1970s, a steady movement of blacks into northern, midwestern and western cities occurred. By 1960, New York State had the largest number of blacks and by 1970, Illinois, California and Texas also had more black residents than Georgia. Currently, New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles each have more blacks than the entire state of Georgia. Atlanta, the Georgia city with the largest number of blacks, ranks 11th among the nation's cities in black population.

Figure 2 shows that the black population in Georgia is currently higher than at any previous time. The gain of only 259,000 blacks between 1920 and 1980, however, is small contrasted to the increase of over 1,600,000 whites for the same time period. Until the 1970s, the proportion of blacks fell because of heavy out-migration. The number of black Georgians would now be at an all-time low had the black birth rate not been among the highest in the nation, far above that for whites. An all-time low would have occurred since the in-migration recorded for recent years would not have been enough to offset the continued decline in the proportion of blacks. In 1984, black Georgians had a birth rate of 19.0 compared to 14.2 for whites. That is, for every 1,000 blacks, there were 19 births.

Large numbers of blacks no longer leave Georgia. The social and economic climate has changed so much that in the early 1970s Ebony Magazine labeled Atlanta the "city too busy to hate" and a "mecca for blacks." The state's own cities appear to have become at least as attractive to young black Georgians as northern and midwestern cities. Thus, out-migration may seem less necessary for social and economic advancement than in previous years. One indicator of future growth of the black population is the relatively large proportion of blacks in the youngest age groups. While 26.8 percent of Georgia's total population was black in 1980, 33 percent of all the children under the age of five were black, as

were 34 percent of all the children born in 1984.

Blacks, however, are not migrating into all parts of Georgia and out-migration from most counties continues. Therefore, Georgia's black population is becoming increasingly concentrated in a few counties while most areas are becoming increasingly white. This is shown in Figures 3 and 4 where the percentage of the black population is mapped by county for 1930 and 1980, respectively.

Though the percentage increase in Georgia's black population from 1970 to 1980 was the greatest since 1850, the number of rapidly growing counties was small. Table 1 shows that from 1970 to 1980 Clayton, DeKalb and Liberty counties more than doubled their black populations, but only 15 counties grew as rapidly as the state as a whole (23.4 percent). Ten of the 15 counties exceeding the state's 1970 to 1980 black population growth rate were metropolitan and five were nonmetropolitan.[2] The ten metropolitan counties were Chattahoochee, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Dougherty, Fulton, Houston, Muscogee and Richmond. Two of the five nonmetropolitan counties, Liberty and Lowndes, are homes to military bases.

While only ten counties decreased in total population between 1970 and 1980, 47 counties lost black population and another 26 grew by less than five percent. Black population decline on a county basis, however, has occurred since the turn of the century and no fewer than 128 counties are below their maximum black populations. That is, between 1910 and 1980, 128 counties had larger black populations than they have today.

The result of decades of black out-migration is the centralization of blacks in Georgia. Fifty-one percent of Georgia's black population live in eight metropolitan counties. Fulton County alone accounts for 21 percent of the state's black population and DeKalb adds another nine percent. At the other end of the scale, 79 counties account for less than ten percent of the black population.

The mechanization of agriculture was one of the prime factors which led to the decline of Georgia's rural black population. As agriculture became less labor intensive, blacks with limited or no economic opportunities left rural areas in search of jobs and social equality. In 1982, the year of the last Census of Agriculture, only 4.2 percent of Georgia's farmers were black. In 1950, 25.4 percent of the state's farmers were black.

Age and Health

Georgians are younger than people in other states and the nation. The median age of all Georgians in 1980 was 28.6 years compared to 30.0 years for the nation. The median age for whites in Georgia was 30.5 years compared to 24.2 years for blacks. Only 8.1 percent of all blacks were 65 years or older, while ten percent of the white population belonged in this age group.

Considerable differences can be found in the median age of blacks on a county basis. For example, in Bacon County the median age for the black population in 1980 was only 18.0 while the median age for blacks in Fayette County was 29.3 years old. In general, the counties with the highest median ages are those that have lost heavily through out-migration in recent years.

One of the reasons for the difference in median ages is that blacks generally have a lower life expectancy than whites. A black male 24 years old in 1980, could expect to live for an additional 42 years, while a white male could expect to live for 48 more years. Blacks also have much higher accidental death and homicide rates than whites. In 1982, the accidental death rate was 27.8 deaths per 100,000 persons for whites while the black rate was 38.7. An even greater disparity exists in the homicide rate. In 1982, the homicide rate was 9.6 for whites compared to 59.1 for blacks. The black homicide rate, however, has been declining since 1975 when it reached 69 deaths per 100,000 persons.

A critical indicator of the health of a population is the infant mortality rate.[3] Recently, this rate has been decreasing for Georgia and the nation. Figure 5 shows that in 1960, the state's black infant mortality rate was 48.2 compared to 24.6 for whites. By 1985, the white rate decreased to 9.4. The rate for black infants decreased to 19.3, but a black baby born in Georgia is still twice as likely to die before reaching one year of age than a white baby.

Education

While the age composition and health profile of a community is important in determining the social and economic vitality of an area, it is by no means as important as the level of education. At the beginning of World War II, the median number of years of education completed by white Georgians was 8.4 and for blacks, 4.2. By 1960, the median education for blacks had moved upward to 6.1 years and increased further to 8.0 in 1970 and 10.9 in 1980. Certainly this indicates progress, but for many counties the gap between the educational attainment of blacks and whites increased, as did the educational levels between black Georgians and blacks nationwide.

As low as the 6.1 median years of education for blacks in 1960 may seem, it was attained only in a minority of Georgia counties (See Figure 6). Only in 29 counties did the black population complete a median of 6.1 years. In Chattahoochee County (Ft. Benning), the median reached 8.0 years, the U.S. average. At the other extreme was Miller County where the median was only 3.7 years. In 1970, the state average of 8.0 years of education was attained or exceeded in 18 counties and again, only Chattahoochee came up to the U.S. level. By 1980, the number of counties ranking above the black state median of 10.9 years was down to 13, but Fulton, DeKalb, Liberty, Clarke and Clayton counties had joined Chattahoochee in the group with a median above that for the United States. Again trailing the pack in 1970 was Miller where the black median had risen only to 4.7 years. In 1980, Warren County, with a median of 7.1, had the lowest rating; however, this might be attributed to the lack of data for Miller. The county that showed the least improvement over time was Taliferro, 5.1 in 1960 and 1970 and 7.3 in 1980.

By region, the counties with the highest levels of education in 1980 were found in North Georgia and along the Coast (Figure 7). A block of counties with especially low levels of education extends southeastward from Athens and continues south of Augusta to the South Carolina line

and the Savannah Metropolitan Statistical Area. In South Georgia, inland from the coast and away from I-75, few counties have reached the state's black average in number of years of education completed, and only Liberty County (Ft. Stewart), has attained the median level for the United States.

Family Income

In Table 1, incomes are shown by county for 1959, 1969 and 1979 in actual dollars while Table 2 shows the income in constant (1972) dollars. In other words, the amounts shown in Table 2 are not current dollars for each year, but dollars adjusted in accordance with the buying power of the dollar in 1972. Not to have done this would have made 1959 incomes seem much too low and would have greatly exaggerated the actual increase.

An immediate impression from Table 2 is the enormous improvement in income from 1959 to 1969. During that period, black family income for the state as a whole nearly doubled. From 1969 to 1979, however, black family income only increased by 21 percent. In general, higher incomes are found in North Georgia, in the coastal counties and especially in metropolitan counties. Elsewhere black family incomes remain distressingly low, a result that could have been predicted from the data on education.

In 1959, 35 counties had black family incomes above the state figure. Twenty-one of these counties were metropolitan in 1980, including all eight with major cities. The county with the highest income was DeKalb, 141.5 percent of the state average. Fulton was second at 140.6 percent. Thus, Atlanta's early appeal to blacks leaving rural areas could be explained in economic terms. One completely rural county, Charlton, had a black family income above the state average in 1959, but it fell well below that average in 1969. At the low end of the scale in 1959 were two rural counties (Webster and Schley) with median family incomes less than half of that for the state and less than a third of that for Fulton County.

Incomes increased greatly by 1979, but the range from highest to lowest was about the same, from Whitfield County's 148.8 percent of the state average to Bacon County's 44.5 percent. While Whitfield led the state in black family income, almost half of the counties that ranked above the state average were metropolitan counties. In fact, eight of the nine highest were in the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (See Figure 8).

The proportional increases in income, however, between 1959 and 1979 were generally higher for the poorer than the wealthier counties, and there were remarkable shifts in ranking among the counties. In Pike County, black family income in real dollars more than tripled, and in Schley, Treutlen, Seminole, Warren, Montgomery, Crawford, Burke and Dodge counties it more than doubled. Many of the counties with impressive improvements were nonmetropolitan, and only 16 of the 88 counties that had percentage increases above the state average were metropolitan counties.

Black family income in Georgia increased by 107 percent between 1959 and 1979, but in Fulton County it rose by only 49 percent. Consequently, Fulton County plunged from its second place ranking in 1959 within the state to 38th in 1979. Still its black family income remained four percent above the state average while that for Bibb, Chatham and Clarke fell below it. These areas formerly presented especially good opportunities for black workers with limited education. That may no longer be the case, and the continued concentration of poorly educated blacks within the state's major cities keeps income low as more and more workers vie for low-paying jobs. Thus, in the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area a paradox exists of rich, fast-growing suburbs coupled with one of the poorest major cities.

The information in Table 2 also shows that the ranking of counties, in terms of black family income, has changed considerably since 1959. Chatham County declined from 8th in 1959 to 60th in 1979, Muscogee from 10th to 63rd, Bibb from 14th to 50th, Richmond from 22nd to 40th. There are several reasons for these changes in rank. In urban centers there are many high-paying jobs for the well-educated, but many of their holders live in the suburbs. There are also service-type jobs requiring little skill or education, but these often do not pay well. Thus, while the increased number of low-wage, low-skill jobs available has provided blacks with jobs, the overall economic gains from these opportunities have been minimal. The improvement in rural counties is partly due to equal opportunity and minimum wage legislation and also to the increase in transfer payments, particularly Social Security.

Full Plumbing Facilities

Crucial to health and quality of life, full plumbing facilities tend to be good wherever income is adequate and the population is moderately well-educated. They are also used as a gauge to evaluate living conditions. As education and income have improved in the state, more and more people have achieved adequate housing with proper plumbing facilities. Measured by the percentage of housing units with full plumbing facilities, housing conditions are better in North Georgia than in South Georgia, better in urban than in rural areas, and best of all in the suburbs.

Table 1 shows the remarkable progress that was made between 1970 and 1980 in improving living conditions, but it is clear that in some counties much remains to be done. As a state, Georgia was slow in bringing black-occupied housing up to standard. As late as 1970, over a third of the black-occupied housing units were without full plumbing facilities. In 19 counties this was true for 75 percent or more of the black-occupied housing units. In 104 counties (almost two-thirds of Georgia's counties), 50 percent or more of the black-occupied housing units were without full plumbing in 1970. The change over the next ten years, however, was remarkable. For the state as a whole in 1980, fewer than ten percent of black-occupied households were without full plumbing and only eight counties had a percentage as bad as the state average in 1970. But complacency is not yet warranted. For example, more than 40 percent of the black occupied housing units in Echols and Webster counties still lacked full plumbing in 1980.

Conclusion

The social and economic situation of black Georgians has generally improved over the last twenty years. In the 1960s, black family income improved rapidly, and in the 1970s the increased income led to improved housing conditions as indicated by the spread of full plumbing. Other aspects of the black situation are more disturbing. Education still lags behind in the number of years of school completed, and it is clear that economic improvement has slowed, particularly for blacks in Atlanta.

As Georgia approaches the 21st century, state and local decision-makers will be faced with a host of challenges. The growing concentration of the black population in and around major cities will change black political power. Political strengths will occur as the result of heavy concentrations of black voters, but the overall numbers of elected black leaders may decrease because of the out-migration of not only black voters in general but potential black leaders from rural areas. Political power is shifting toward metropolitan areas and the concentration of blacks in major cities will strengthen their political power in these areas. Where black voters are concentrated black leaders will emerge, but in the areas of heavy black out-migration, their influence will decrease.

The uneven age composition that exists between blacks and whites is a potentially disruptive factor. As the white population grows increasingly older and the number of black children increases, funding for education will become a key issue. A possible outcome could be that some land owners may become increasingly reluctant to vote for increased property taxes to fund public education, particularly in school districts with large concentrations of young black students.

Increasing the educational attainment for black Georgians must become one of the state's major educational objectives. In today's society, the lack of education translates into the inability to fully compete in the market place. The trend toward a growing service economy may be a mixed blessing for many blacks. Numerous black workers have been able to secure stable jobs in the service economy, but these jobs are frequently low-wage, low-skill positions with limited opportunities for advancement. Without an adequate education, thousands of blacks in Georgia may face a life of minimum wage with few opportunities for advancement.

Fortunately, Georgia has a wealth of respected black leaders in government, education, business, entertainment and sports. A coordinated effort among these leaders is needed to guide and motivate young black Georgians to improve their educational achievements and to fully participate in today's society. Additional reports on this subject will be made as information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

1. In 1960, the Census Bureau did not provide a single figure for the median years of education completed. Instead, they gave the median for males and females. In order to compare the median years of education completed from 1960 through 1980, the 1960 figures in Table 1 represent the average of the male and female median. While the average of the medians of two groups is not the median, the calculation was performed for comparative purposes.
2. In 1986, Georgia had 38 metropolitan counties in eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 121 nonmetropolitan counties. MSAs are dense population concentrations (usually cities with at least 50,000 inhabitants) and their surrounding counties, which have a high degree of economic and social integration with the population center. These areas are typically surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties. Areas qualifying for recognition as Metropolitan Statistical Areas usually have a central city with a population of at least 50,000 and a total Metropolitan Statistical Area population of at least 100,000.
3. Infant mortality rate $= \frac{\text{Total infant deaths}}{\text{Total live births}} \times 1000$

SOURCES OF DATA

Tables 1 & 2. 1960, 1970 and 1980 **General and Social Economic Characteristics.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Figures 1 & 2. U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970** (Bicentennial edition), Washington, D.C. 1975, and Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population. Volume 1, **Characteristics of the Population** (Washington, D.C.) 1981.

Figure 5. 1960-1985 **Georgia Vital Statistics**, Georgia Department of Human Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Figures 6, 7 and 8. 1960 and 1980 **General and Social Economic Characteristics.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

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FIGURE 1
GEORGIA'S BLACK POPULATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL: 1790-1980

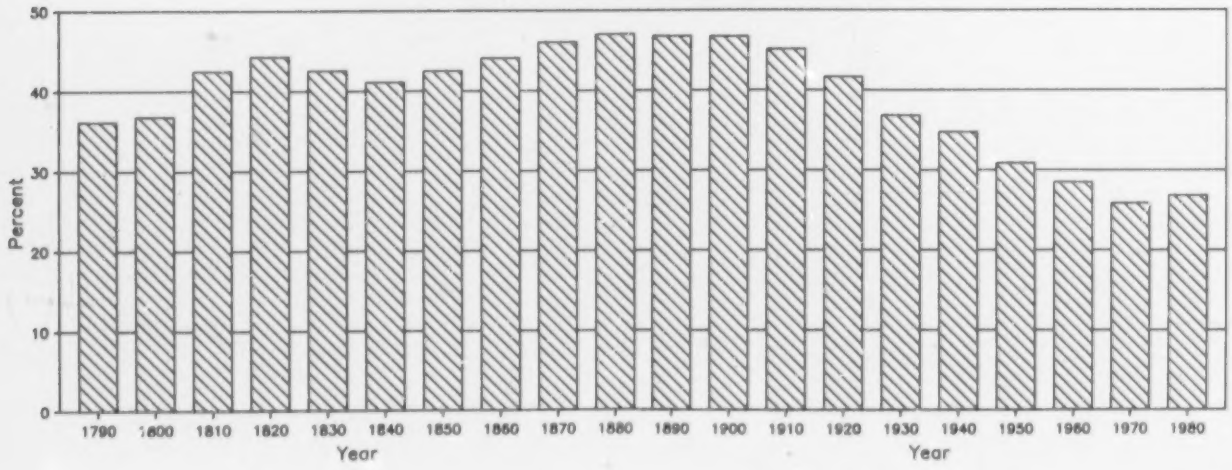

FIGURE 2
BLACK AND WHITE POPULATION GROWTH
IN GEORGIA: 1790-1980

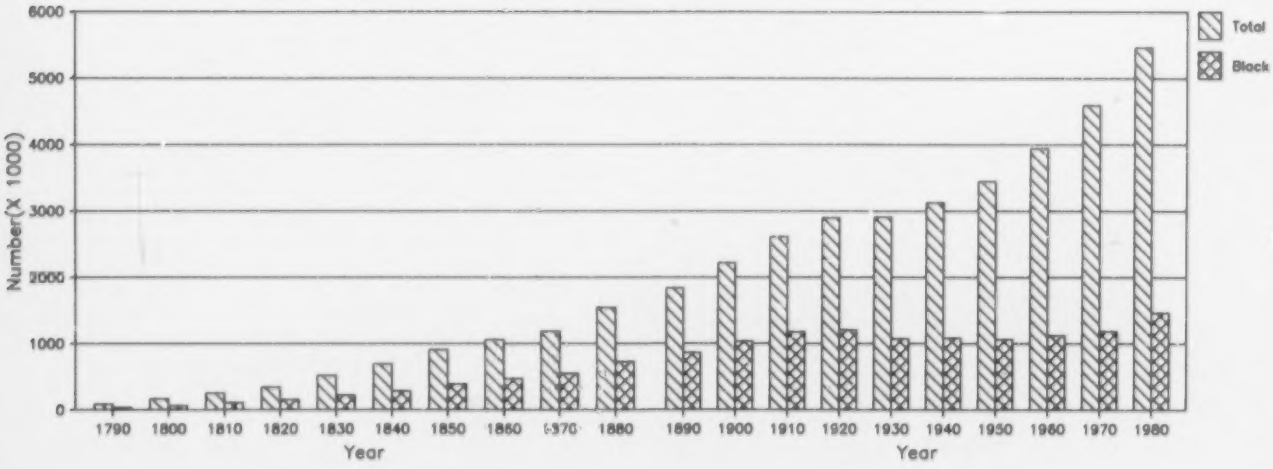

FIGURE 3. PERCENT OF BLACKS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1930

FIGURE 4. PERCENT OF BLACKS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1980

FIGURE 5. INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE: 1960-1985

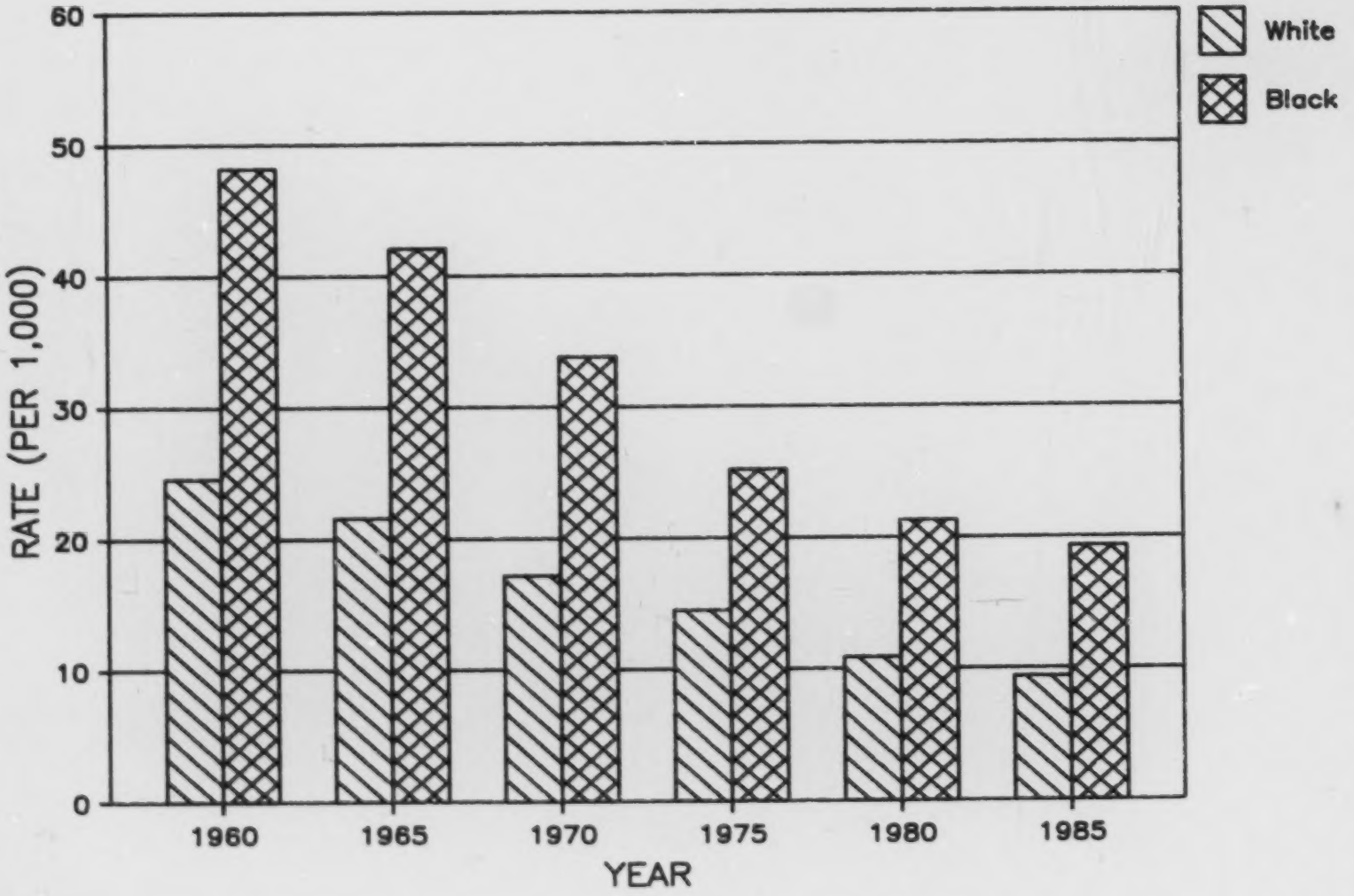

FIGURE 6. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY BLACKS AGE 25 AND OVER: 1930

FIGURE 7. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY BLACKS AGE 25 AND OVER: 1980

FIGURE 8. 1979 BLACK MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF GEORGIA TOTAL

Table 1

Selected Characteristics of Georgia's Black Population: 1960-1980

County	Black Population 1980	Percent of Total 1980	Percent Change 1970-80	Median Age 1980	Median Education Completed by Persons 25 Years & Older (1) 1960	1970	1980	Median Family Income 1959	1969	1979	Percent of Housing Without Full Plumbing (2) 1970	1980
APPLING	3137	20.2	17.5	21.1	5.6	7.8	10.3	1589	3280	10088	47.4	14.4
ATKINSON	1691	27.5	-10.0	x	4.3	6.2	x	1715	2713	x	89.9	x
BACON	1394	14.9	29.3	18.3	4.7	8.5	8.8	1742	3186	4882	43.6	5.7
BAKER	1898	49.8	-7.6	x	4.8	5.8	x	1134	3250	x	59.0	13.5
BALDWIN	12980	37.4	-0.1	24.0	4.8	6.4	9.9	2529	5054	11418	49.5	9.2
BANKS	433	5.8	15.8	x	x	x	x	x	x	13281	x	23.1
9 BARROW	3145	14.7	9.5	23.7	5.3	6.7	8.7	1940	5623	9202	58.0	17.5
BARTOW	4720	11.6	12.9	26.3	6.4	7.9	10.4	2362	6112	13758	43.3	9.9
BEN HILL	4833	30.2	17.3	x	6.0	6.8	x	1507	3253	x	42.8	7.4
BERRIEN	1691	12.5	7.7	23.7	5.0	5.6	9.1	1353	3956	9886	57.9	14.0
9 BIBB	58869	38.6	17.3	28.2	8.4	7.9	10.4	2551	4488	10695	19.4	2.6
BLECKLEY	2367	22.0	2.3	21.8	3.9	4.7	8.2	1383	3096	9937	72.8	34.7
BRANTLEY	569	6.5	-3.4	x	x	6.9	x	x	3586	x	78.3	27.7
BROOKS	6797	44.6	7.2	21.9	4.9	6.3	8.5	1390	3353	8278	69.8	24.4
BRYAN	2190	21.5	23.2	22.9	4.9	6.6	9.4	1606	3431	x	75.3	28.6
BULLOCH	9556	28.7	-16.6	22.0	5.1	6.3	8.7	1707	3656	9701	57.5	23.2
BURKE	10385	53.7	-5.5	22.4	4.2	5.7	7.9	1202	2800	9085	73.2	24.7
9 BUTTS	5353	39.2	18.6	23.6	5.3	7.0	9.0	1887	5600	11454	55.1	23.7
CALHOUN	3285	57.5	-21.1	24.4	4.5	5.3	7.8	1457	2833	9312	69.4	25.1
CAMDEN	4290	32.1	4.6	24.1	5.5	7.5	9.5	2616	5394	11098	46.4	16.1
CANDLER	2410	32.1	16.1	25.3	5.4	5.7	8.8	1347	2822	8594	58.8	20.2
CARROLL	9679	17.2	39.9	21.6	5.5	7.4	9.3	2271	5542	11168	51.1	14.9
9 CATOOSA	289	0.8	11.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6.7
CHARLTON	2161	29.4	12.9	20.1	5.6	6.3	8.4	2458	4113	x	58.9	25.4
9 CHATHAM	77310	38.2	21.4	24.6	7.0	8.7	11.1	2764	4723	10305	17.9	2.1
9 CHATTAHOOCHEE	7048	32.4	57.0	21.5	10.1	11.6	12.6	3825	5958	12094	28.4	8.7
CHATTOOGA	1887	8.6	-4.8	25.8	7.1	8.5	10.3	2310	6230	13125	38.3	10.7
9 CHEROKEE	1116	2.2	-2.4	24.4	x	7.7	10.3	x	6528	14076	31.3	9.1
9 CLARKE	17568	23.6	37.2	24.3	6.6	8.3	11.2	2297	4963	9906	22.1	3.3
CLAY	2208	62.1	1.5	26.5	5.3	6.8	8.6	1212	2304	6389	73.1	33.3
9 CLAYTON	10494	7.0	136.0	25.1	6.0	7.8	12.4	2889	6363	14987	42.5	3.7
CLINCH	1958	29.4	-3.6	x	4.6	5.6	x	1804	3607	8944	78.4	34.9
9 COBB	13855	4.4	59.6	25.3	7.9	7.9	12.2	3036	5723	15165	22.9	2.2
COFFEE	6823	25.4	15.9	21.2	4.9	6.7	8.7	1741	3767	10339	47.5	12.8
COLQUITT	8279	23.4	9.5	21.7	5.2	6.4	8.8	1945	3383	9326	51.1	10.4
9 COLUMBIA	5891	14.7	21.3	24.2	5.2	6.8	10.6	2987	4496	12756	50.6	18.4
COOK	4099	30.3	7.6	21.3	5.1	6.4	9.5	1736	3959	10836	51.4	11.2
9 COWETA	10783	27.3	3.9	24.9	6.1	7.7	9.9	2268	4989	11451	52.6	16.8
CRAWFORD	3047	39.7	-0.4	24.8	5.2	6.3	9.2	1637	3401	12469	79.5	39.3
CRISP	7645	39.2	5.9	21.3	4.6	6.2	9.3	1497	3212	7574	48.4	7.9
9 DADE	169	0.9	1.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13.8
DAWSON	0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DECATUR	9921	38.9	6.3	22.8	5.2	6.0	9.2	1958	3112	10207	60.6	19.9
9 DEKALB	130980	27.1	138.3	24.4	8.7	9.4	12.3	2823	7083	15886	6.1	1.1
DODGE	4492	26.5	12.8	22.2	4.7	6.3	8.7	1139	3268	8598	69.6	23.6
DOOLY	5278	48.8	1.3	21.4	4.6	6.1	8.3	1298	2763	8508	71.4	19.3
9 DOUGHERTY	43080	62.8	40.3	22.0	5.9	7.8	11.1	2430	4493	10175	26.6	3.8
9 DOUGLAS	2818	5.2	6.8	23.4	6.3	8.3	10.3	2523	5733	12599	45.9	10.3
EARLY	5681	63.2	-2.6	21.8	4.7	5.4	7.6	1092	2800	x	72.3	26.2
ECHOLS	381	16.6	-22.7	x	x	5.0	x	x	2819	x	90.9	44.1
9 EFFINGHAM	3418	18.7	2.8	22.7	5.0	5.8	8.9	1771	3568	x	77.3	30.8
ELBERT	5767	39.7	4.7	24.5	5.2	7.8	9.3	1738	4445	10105	52.6	21.8
EMANUEL	6591	31.7	18.7	23.2	4.6	6.0	8.4	1435	3233	9384	68.4	22.7
EVANS	2927	34.7	14.6	23.3	5.2	5.7	8.7	1619	3114	8717	60.0	19.6
FANNIN	7	0.0	-74.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9 FAYETTE	1276	4.4	-34.7	29.3	5.1	5.8	9.0	2045	6096	14414	72.7	35.8
FLOYD	10253	12.8	6.7	25.3	6.6	7.7	10.0	2582	4959	11208	21.3	4.7
9 FORSYTH	3	0.0	-80.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FRANKLIN	1533	10.1	-0.4	23.5	6.2	8.5	9.0	1681	4248	11494	61.2	19.6
9 FULTON	303508	51.5	27.8	25.5	7.8	10.1	12.2	3076	6351	11417	3.8	1.7
GILMER	22	0.2	-21.4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GLASCOCK	389	16.3	-39.0	x	x	6.9	x	x	3543	x	87.5	x
GLYNN	14580	26.4	16.3	25.1	6.7	8.3	11.0	2698	4932	9682	20.5	3.8
GORDON	1322	4.4	8.2	26.1	6.6	7.4	10.1	2253	5306	10930	32.5	8.9
GRADY	6284	31.7	-1.1	22.4	5.3	6.6	9.1	1702	3444	8978	53.7	18.1
GREENE	5992	52.6	13.4	23.3	5.4	6.8	8.8	1585	3878	10765	75.4	29.6
9 GWINNETT	4094	2.5	10.9	24.6	6.3	8.1	10.6	2464	6205	13923	48.2	10.2
HABERSHAM	1321	5.3	11.9	20.2	x	7.6	11.0	x	5833	11447	37.1	5.6
HALL	6821	9.0	13.9	24.2	5.6	8.1	10.6	2579	5230	12625	38.6	5.9
HANCOCK	7406	78.2	11.2	23.7	5.6	6.8	8.2	1651	3640	9705	75.3	28.5
HARALSON	1338	7.3	10.1	25.1	6.5	8.1	9.6	1948	5000	x	60.1	17.1
HARRIS	8383	34.3	2.3	27.2	5.1	6.3	7.7	1887	4224	9981	78.7	33.9
HART	4126	22.2	12.0	22.0	6.3	7.5	9.9	1717	3739	11307	53.2	19.9
HEARD	1118	17.1	-9.0	22.8	5.9	7.9	8.2	1801	5518	11375	74.0	33.9
9 HENRY	6363	17.5	16.1	24.5	6.0	7.6	9.6	2239	5282	12589	59.4	24.4
9 HOUSTON	15887	20.8	82.2	21.7	4.8	7.7	10.7	2619	4885	11476	45.5	8.4
IRWIN	2783	31.6	3.5	x	5.0	6.9	x	1361	3344	8290	67.3	x
9 JACKSON	2750	10.9	2.7	26.3	5.7	7.3	9.5	1903	5911	x	54.6	18.9
JASPER	3845	40.3	7.2	25.7	5.3	6.7	9.1	1674	3989	11927	71.6	25.4
JEFF DAVIS	1824	18.9	3.5	24.8	5.5	6.5	8.8	1959	4475	9484	68.8	23.3
JEFFERSON	10058	54.7	7.5	23.7	4.7	6.2	8.3	1442	3709	8343	84.8	21.8
JENKINS	3640	41.2	-1.6	23.2	4.0	5.6	7.8	1208	2874	6813	73.2	28.6
JOHNSON	2768	32.0	11.6	x	4.7	6.6	x	1782	2986	x	76.9	33.0
9 JONES	5813	30.2	6.6	26.2	5.6	7.3	10.2	2157	5585	12294	51.5	20.1
LAMAR	4219	34.5	1.9	23.6	6.1	7.0	10.1	2143	5454	11695	58.1	19.1

Table 1

Selected Characteristics of Georgia's Black Population: 1960-1980

	County	Black Population 1980	Percent of Total 1980	Percent Change 1970-80	Median Age 1980	Median Education Completed by Persons 25 Years & Older (1) 1960	1970	1980	Median Family Income 1959	1969	1979	Percent of Housing Without Full Plumbing (2) 1970	1980
	LANIER	1391	24.6	-5.5	20.1	4.3	6.5	8.6	1622	3958	x	72.3	10.2
	LAURENS	12190	33.0	10.5	23.9	4.8	6.5	9.4	1553	3461	10093	58.6	10.8
*	LEE	2779	23.8	-9.5	23.3	4.0	5.7	8.7	1648	3329	8640	66.5	21.7
	LIBERTY	13748	36.6	128.9	21.6	6.8	8.8	12.1	2119	3614	7857	59.8	12.0
	LINCOLN	2850	42.4	4.8	x	5.0	6.2	x	1563	4106	x	69.9	27.2
	LONG	1162	25.7	-2.4	20.9	5.7	6.3	10.7	1713	2598	10511	74.6	23.0
	LOWNDES	20604	30.3	28.9	22.9	6.0	7.7	10.6	2143	3912	9385	48.6	7.0
	LUMPKIN	232	2.2	50.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3.8
	MACON	7856	56.1	-0.5	23.6	5.2	6.3	8.5	1492	3606	9413	64.1	19.4
*	MADISON	1942	19.9	2.5	24.0	5.1	7.0	9.0	1658	5377	12360	63.5	17.6
	MARION	2450	46.3	-8.4	x	5.5	6.5	x	1585	4420	x	76.8	18.1
*	MCDUFFIE	6705	36.2	10.6	23.7	4.6	6.6	9.2	1672	4558	10261	56.1	17.9
	MCINTOSH	3633	45.2	-1.3	24.7	5.3	6.7	9.8	1929	4220	x	60.9	27.2
	MERIWETHER	9560	45.0	2.6	23.9	5.3	6.9	8.9	1499	4121	10676	70.7	27.1
	MILLER	2006	28.5	9.0	x	3.7	4.7	x	1314	2406	9286	72.0	x
	MITCHELL	18136	48.0	10.3	21.5	4.8	6.2	8.8	1794	3760	9136	45.9	12.8
	MONROE	5826	37.8	8.5	26.2	5.7	7.0	9.2	2008	5640	13260	67.0	26.6
	MONTGOMERY	2169	30.9	6.6	23.0	4.9	7.4	9.6	1311	4010	10128	67.9	22.2
	MORGAN	4751	41.1	6.4	x	5.1	6.4	x	1535	4125	x	57.9	19.7
	MURRAY	33	0.2	-52.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	21.4
*	MUSCOGEE	57884	34.0	34.8	24.6	6.7	9.8	11.6	2618	5043	10177	9.4	1.5
*	NEWTON	8801	25.5	7.6	23.8	5.8	7.2	8.9	2493	5716	12707	56.3	22.5
*	OCONEE	1768	10.2	0.3	24.5	4.7	7.0	10.0	1491	4395	x	74.8	28.1
	OGLETHORPE	3838	31.7	0.0	23.1	4.8	6.4	8.6	1561	4731	11552	81.8	36.5
*	PAULDING	1385	4.6	8.6	26.1	7.4	8.2	10.6	2488	6500	14688	58.0	23.8
*	PEACH	9682	50.6	6.1	22.5	5.7	8.7	10.3	2480	5477	9669	41.7	12.4
	PICKENS	275	2.4	-15.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	26.5
	PIERCE	1667	14.0	-1.1	25.0	5.5	6.8	9.1	1643	3652	6397	47.6	20.3
	PIKE	2340	26.2	20.9	25.5	4.7	6.0	9.3	1248	4048	12907	86.5	31.7
	POLK	4823	14.9	3.4	25.5	6.7	7.7	9.5	2380	4972	12398	47.8	10.7
	PULASKI	3074	34.3	3.5	24.8	4.8	5.7	8.0	1421	2520	7732	62.8	19.3
	PUTNAM	4272	41.5	4.4	x	5.7	7.3	x	1702	4500	11424	58.4	17.5
	QUITMAN	1336	56.7	1.9	23.8	4.6	5.1	8.4	1132	2926	7600	81.6	x
	RABUN	46	0.6	2.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5.0
	RANDOLPH	5374	56.0	10.4	25.1	5.5	6.2	8.5	1467	3629	8433	65.2	29.0
*	RICHMOND	67981	37.4	39.8	24.0	6.6	8.4	12.0	2461	5121	11343	10.5	2.2
*	ROCKDALE	3186	8.7	1.8	24.1	5.7	7.7	10.7	2812	5761	13411	56.6	9.1
	SCHLEY	1250	36.4	-10.0	26.4	5.5	6.4	7.9	923	4178	8939	73.8	28.9
	SCREVEN	6379	45.4	8.5	24.4	4.5	5.6	8.3	1525	2710	8517	74.2	23.2
	SEMINOLE	2953	32.6	11.5	22.9	4.5	6.5	9.1	1206	3872	9712	68.8	19.0
*	SPALDING	13002	27.1	23.3	23.8	5.9	7.3	9.7	2191	4750	10453	29.7	6.4
	STEPHENS	2837	12.1	9.8	25.9	6.7	7.8	10.1	2168	5533	12911	32.1	9.1
	STEWART	3787	64.2	-9.7	24.8	4.9	5.7	8.6	1444	3201	7104	72.4	32.5
	SUMTER	12981	44.2	8.7	23.4	5.0	6.2	8.6	1598	4179	10391	64.4	20.2
	TALBOT	4220	64.6	-6.1	25.4	5.0	6.2	8.9	1732	3899	10785	82.2	39.0
	TALIAFERRO	1318	64.9	-14.4	27.2	5.1	5.1	7.3	1276	3289	8665	74.1	33.2
	TATTNALL	5253	29.0	2.9	26.8	5.3	7.3	10.2	1525	3079	8969	61.6	16.7
	TAYLOR	3186	40.3	-9.5	24.1	4.8	6.0	8.1	1224	3718	8768	73.3	26.7
	TELFAIR	3570	31.2	-9.1	23.8	5.0	6.6	9.0	1464	3446	8494	59.7	17.4
	TERRELL	7301	60.8	7.5	22.7	4.5	6.4	8.0	1313	3282	8589	72.2	24.9
	THOMAS	14626	38.4	6.7	24.0	5.5	7.0	9.5	2159	3775	10374	45.7	11.9
	TIFT	8530	26.0	19.0	22.4	4.4	6.3	8.9	1625	3936	8110	57.9	14.5
	TOOMBS	5734	25.4	11.7	20.9	5.5	6.3	9.1	2014	3815	6755	57.4	13.6
	TOWNS	1	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	TREUTLEN	2030	33.3	10.0	x	4.6	6.0	x	1163	3016	10412	68.0	26.8
	TROUP	18633	31.3	10.7	25.2	5.2	6.8	8.9	2019	4115	10675	57.6	18.9
	TURNER	3499	36.8	12.9	20.0	4.8	6.3	8.8	1589	4019	x	55.4	18.6
	TWIGGS	4756	50.8	2.8	22.6	4.9	6.0	8.3	2146	3785	11498	92.8	31.2
	UNION	3	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	UPSON	7145	27.5	7.8	25.2	5.0	6.4	8.6	1894	4684	11293	67.8	27.0
*	WALKER	2328	4.1	-2.8	27.4	7.3	9.4	10.6	2821	5451	13155	37.7	8.3
*	WALTON	6576	21.1	1.3	21.6	5.2	6.9	9.0	2015	5292	10389	49.8	16.6
	WARE	8376	22.5	11.8	25.3	6.7	7.7	10.4	2473	4178	8701	32.8	8.3
	WARREN	3922	59.6	-0.5	24.6	4.4	5.7	7.1	1273	3535	9935	68.8	22.6
	WASHINGTON	9646	51.2	2.9	24.0	4.9	5.8	8.5	1687	3361	9392	73.8	32.8
	WAYNE	3953	19.1	5.3	23.5	5.4	7.0	9.5	1778	3926	9849	52.6	14.6
	WEBSTER	1188	50.4	-14.4	24.1	4.7	5.8	7.6	1037	3000	7620	85.5	40.9
	WHEELER	1530	29.7	10.0	22.5	4.4	6.2	8.8	1418	3635	8047	59.2	19.6
	WHITE	392	3.9	6.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	28.2
	WHITFIELD	2518	3.8	18.8	26.8	7.4	8.6	11.1	2716	6667	16336	20.1	2.3
	WILCOX	2452	31.9	11.8	x	4.0	5.4	x	1168	2786	x	74.1	22.6
	WILKES	5028	45.9	4.5	x	5.3	6.6	x	1574	3556	x	71.1	17.6
	WILKINSON	4654	44.9	7.4	x	5.3	6.3	x	2217	4324	x	73.7	27.6
	WORTH	6198	34.3	12.2	22.2	4.5	5.3	8.6	1323	2779	7984	72.5	26.2
	GEORGIA	1465181	26.8	23.4	25.7	6.1	7.9	10.9	2188	4743	10975	33.8	6.9

* Metropolitan County
(1) See Footnote 1
(2) 1960 data not available
x Data not available

Table 2: Black Median Family Income in 1972 (Constant) Dollars

	1959 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent	1969 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent	1979 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent	Percent Change 1959-1979	Rank of Percent
APPLING	2216	72.6	90	3580	69.2	114	5629	91.9	68	154.0	37
ATKINSON	2382	78.4	71	2895	57.2	139	x	x	x	x	x
BACON	2429	79.6	65	3398	65.4	123	2724	44.5	123	12.1	120
BAKER	1581	51.8	136	3468	68.5	117	x	x	x	x	x
BALDWIN	3527	115.6	15	5393	106.6	35	6371	104.0	37	80.7	103
BANKS	x	x	x	x	x	x	7400	120.8	11	x	x
BARROW	2706	88.7	54	6000	118.6	19	5135	83.8	86	89.8	100
BARTOW	3294	108.0	27	6522	128.9	8	7673	125.3	9	132.9	54
BEN HILL	2102	68.9	102	3471	68.6	116	x	x	x	x	x
BERRIEN	1887	61.8	118	4221	83.4	75	5517	90.1	72	192.4	13
BIBB	3558	116.6	14	4789	94.6	52	5958	97.5	50	67.8	108
BLECKLEY	1929	63.2	116	3304	65.3	124	5043	82.3	90	161.5	30
BRANTLEY	x	x	x	3826	75.6	97	x	x	x	x	x
BROOKS	1938	63.5	115	3578	70.7	108	4619	75.4	108	138.3	49
BRYAN	2240	73.4	87	3661	72.3	105	x	x	x	x	x
BULLOCH	2381	78.0	73	3901	77.1	90	5413	88.4	75	127.4	59
BURKE	1676	54.9	132	2988	59.0	134	5070	82.8	88	202.4	8
BUTTS	2604	85.3	58	5975	118.1	20	6392	104.4	33	145.5	44
CALHOUN	2032	66.6	109	3023	59.7	131	5196	84.9	83	155.7	34
CAMDEN	3648	119.6	11	5756	113.7	27	6193	101.1	45	69.7	107
CANDLER	1879	61.6	119	3011	59.5	132	4796	78.3	102	155.3	35
CARROLL	3167	103.8	30	5914	116.8	21	6232	101.8	44	96.8	91
CATOOSA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CHARLTON	3428	112.4	23	4389	86.7	67	x	x	x	x	x
CHATHAM	3771	123.6	8	5040	99.6	46	5750	93.9	60	52.5	114
CHATTAHOOCHEE	4219	138.3	3	6367	125.6	10	6749	110.2	26	60.0	111
CHATTOOGA	3222	105.6	28	6648	131.4	7	7324	119.6	14	127.3	60
CHEROKEE	x	x	x	6964	137.6	3	7855	128.3	7	x	x
CLARKE	3203	105.0	29	5189	102.5	43	5528	90.3	71	72.6	106
CLAY	1690	55.4	129	2458	48.6	145	3565	58.2	122	110.9	76
CLAYTON	4029	132.1	4	6790	134.2	5	8363	136.6	4	107.6	81
CLINCH	2510	82.3	60	3849	76.0	95	4991	81.5	91	98.8	89
COBB	4316	141.5	1	6107	120.7	15	8462	138.2	3	96.1	92
COFFEE	2428	79.6	66	4020	79.4	85	5769	94.2	59	137.6	51
COLQUITT	2712	88.9	53	3578	70.7	109	5204	85.0	82	91.9	98
COLUMBIA	2799	91.7	49	4796	94.8	50	7118	116.2	17	154.3	36
COOK	2421	79.4	68	4235	83.7	72	6047	98.7	47	149.8	39
COWETA	3163	103.7	31	5324	105.2	38	6390	104.3	34	102.0	87
CRAWFORD	2283	74.8	84	3629	71.7	106	6958	113.6	22	204.8	7
CRISP	2088	68.4	104	3427	67.7	119	4226	69.0	116	102.4	86
DADE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DAWSON	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DECATUR	2719	89.1	51	3321	65.6	122	5696	93.0	62	109.4	78
DEKALB	3937	129.0	5	7558	149.3	1	8865	144.8	2	125.2	65
DODGE	1588	52.1	135	3487	68.9	115	4798	78.3	101	202.0	9
DOOLY	1799	59.0	124	2928	58.0	138	4803	78.4	100	167.0	24
DOUGHERTY	3389	111.1	24	4794	94.7	51	5678	92.7	64	67.5	109
DOUGLAS	3519	115.3	16	6114	120.8	14	7031	114.8	20	99.8	88
EARLY	1523	49.9	138	2988	59.0	135	x	x	x	x	x
ECHOLS	x	x	x	2998	59.2	133	x	x	x	x	x
EFFINGHAM	2470	81.0	64	3805	75.2	98	x	x	x	x	x
ELBERT	2424	79.4	67	4743	93.7	54	5639	92.1	66	132.6	55
EMANUEL	1987	65.1	112	3450	68.2	118	5192	84.8	84	161.3	31
EVANS	2258	74.0	86	3323	65.7	121	4864	79.4	96	115.4	70
FANNIN	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FAYETTE	2852	93.5	42	6505	128.5	9	8043	131.3	6	182.0	19
FLOYD	3601	118.0	12	5291	104.6	40	6254	102.1	43	73.7	105
FORSYTH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FRANKLIN	2344	76.8	77	4531	89.5	58	6414	104.7	30	173.6	20
FULTON	4290	140.6	2	6777	133.9	6	6371	104.0	38	48.5	115
GILMER	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GLASCOCK	x	x	x	3781	74.7	100	x	x	x	x	x
GLYNN	3763	123.3	9	5263	104.0	41	5347	87.3	77	42.1	117
GORDON	3142	103.0	32	5662	111.9	29	6099	99.6	46	94.1	95
GRADY	2374	77.8	74	3675	72.6	104	4954	80.9	94	108.7	79
GREENE	2212	72.5	92	4138	81.8	80	6007	98.1	48	171.6	22
GWINNETT	3436	112.6	21	5554	109.7	33	7769	126.9	8	126.1	62
HABERSHAM	x	x	x	6224	123.0	12	6388	104.3	35	x	x
HALL	3597	117.9	13	5581	110.3	32	7045	115.0	19	95.9	93
HANCOCK	2382	78.5	81	3884	76.7	92	5416	88.4	74	135.2	53
HARALSON	2718	89.1	52	5335	105.4	37	x	x	x	x	x
HARRIS	2590	84.9	59	4507	89.1	59	5570	90.9	69	115.1	71
HART	2395	78.5	70	3990	78.8	87	6310	103.0	41	163.5	28
HEARD	2233	73.2	88	5868	116.3	23	6347	103.6	39	184.3	17
HENRY	3109	101.9	33	5636	111.4	31	7014	114.5	21	125.6	64
HOUSTON	2816	92.3	43	5213	103.0	42	6404	104.6	32	127.4	58
IRWIN	1898	62.2	117	3568	70.5	110	4626	75.5	107	143.7	45
JACKSON	2664	87.0	56	6307	124.6	11	x	x	x	x	x
JASPER	2335	76.5	78	4235	83.7	73	6666	108.7	27	185.1	15
JEFF DAVIS	2732	89.5	50	4775	94.3	53	5281	86.2	78	93.3	96
JEFFERSON	2011	65.9	111	3958	78.2	89	4990	81.5	92	148.2	41
JENKINS	1682	55.1	130	3067	60.6	130	3802	62.1	119	126.0	63
JOHNSON	2485	81.5	62	3186	63.0	128	x	x	x	x	x
JONES	3510	115.1	17	6045	119.4	17	6960	112.0	25	95.4	94
LAMAR	2989	98.0	39	5820	115.0	25	6526	106.6	28	118.4	68

Table 2: Black Median Family Income in 1972 (Constant) Dollars

	1969 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent 1	1969 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent 1	1979 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent 1	Percent Change 1969-1979	Rank of Percent 1
LANIER	2262	74.1	85	4223	83.4	74	x	x	x	x	x
LAURENS	2166	71.0	97	3693	73.0	102	5632	92.0	67	160.0	33
* LEE	2298	75.3	82	3552	70.2	111	4821	78.7	99	109.8	77
LIBERTY	2965	96.9	41	3656	76.2	94	4384	71.6	113	48.4	116
LINCOLN	2180	71.4	95	4381	86.6	88	x	x	x	x	x
LONG	2389	78.3	72	2772	54.8	141	5865	95.8	53	145.5	43
LOWNDES	2989	98.0	40	4174	82.5	78	5237	85.5	81	75.2	104
LUMPKIN	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MACON	2081	68.2	103	3848	76.0	96	5253	85.8	79	152.4	38
* MADISON	2312	75.8	80	5738	113.4	28	6892	112.5	24	198.0	10
MARION	2210	72.4	93	4716	93.2	55	x	x	x	x	x
* MCDUFFIE	2332	76.4	79	4864	96.1	48	5726	93.5	61	146.6	42
MCINTOSH	2690	88.2	65	4503	89.0	60	x	x	x	x	x
MERIWETHER	2091	68.5	102	4397	86.9	85	5957	97.3	51	185.0	16
MILLER	1833	60.1	121	2567	50.7	144	5182	84.6	85	182.8	18
MITCHELL	2502	82.0	61	4012	79.3	86	5098	83.2	87	103.8	84
MONROE	2800	91.8	49	6018	118.9	18	7399	120.8	12	164.2	27
MONTGOMERY	1824	59.9	123	4279	84.5	71	5652	92.3	65	209.1	6
MORGAN	2141	70.2	98	4402	87.0	64	x	x	x	x	x
MURRAY	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
* MUSCOGEE	3651	119.7	10	5381	106.3	36	5679	92.7	63	55.5	113
* NEWTON	3477	114.0	18	6099	120.5	16	7091	115.8	18	103.9	83
* OCONEE	2079	68.2	106	4690	92.7	56	x	x	x	x	x
OGLETHORPE	2177	71.4	96	5048	99.7	45	6447	105.3	29	196.1	11
* PAULDING	3470	113.7	19	6936	137.0	4	8196	133.8	5	136.2	52
* PEACH	3347	109.7	25	5844	115.5	24	5396	88.1	76	61.2	110
PICKENS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PIERCE	2291	75.1	83	3897	77.0	91	3570	58.3	121	55.8	112
PIKE	1740	57.0	127	4319	85.3	69	7202	117.6	16	313.8	1
POLK	3319	108.8	26	5305	104.8	39	6918	113.0	23	108.4	80
PULASKI	1982	65.0	113	2689	53.1	143	4315	70.5	114	117.7	69
PUTNAM	2374	77.8	75	4802	94.9	49	6375	104.1	36	168.6	23
QUITMAN	1579	51.7	137	3122	61.7	129	4185	68.3	117	165.1	26
RABUN	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RANDOLPH	2046	67.1	107	2699	53.3	142	4706	76.8	106	130.0	57
* RICHMOND	3432	112.5	22	5464	108.0	34	6330	103.4	40	84.4	102
* ROCKDALE	2806	92.0	47	6147	121.5	13	7484	122.2	10	166.7	25
SCHLEY	1287	42.2	140	4458	88.1	62	4988	81.5	93	287.5	2
SCREVEN	2127	69.7	99	2892	57.1	140	4753	77.6	104	123.5	66
SEMINOLE	1682	55.1	131	4132	81.6	81	5419	88.5	73	222.2	4
* SPALDING	3056	100.1	35	5068	100.1	44	5833	95.2	54	90.9	99
STEPHENS	3023	99.1	36	5904	116.7	22	7205	117.6	15	138.3	50
STEWART	2014	66.0	110	3416	67.5	120	3964	64.7	118	96.9	90
SUMTER	2229	73.0	89	4459	88.1	61	5798	94.7	56	160.2	32
TALBOT	2415	79.2	69	4160	82.2	79	6002	98.0	49	148.5	40
TALIAFERRO	1780	58.3	125	3510	69.3	112	4835	79.0	98	171.7	21
TATTNALL	2127	69.7	100	3285	64.9	125	4503	73.5	110	111.7	74
TAYLOR	1707	55.9	128	3967	78.4	88	4893	79.9	95	186.6	14
TELFAIR	2042	66.9	108	3677	72.7	103	4740	77.4	105	132.2	56
TERRELL	1831	60.0	122	3502	69.2	113	4793	78.3	103	161.7	29
THOMAS	3011	98.7	37	4028	79.6	84	5789	94.5	58	92.3	97
TIFT	2127	69.7	101	4200	83.0	76	4526	73.9	109	112.8	73
TOOMBS	2809	92.1	46	4071	80.4	82	3769	61.6	120	34.2	119
TOWNS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TREUTLEN	1622	53.2	134	3218	63.6	126	5810	94.9	55	258.2	3
TROUP	2816	92.3	44	4391	86.8	66	5957	97.3	52	111.6	75
TURNER	2216	72.6	91	4288	84.7	70	x	x	x	x	x
TWIGGS	2993	98.1	38	4039	79.8	83	6409	104.7	31	114.2	72
UNION	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UPSON	2641	86.6	57	4998	98.8	47	6302	102.9	42	138.6	48
* WALKER	3934	128.9	6	5816	114.9	26	7341	119.9	13	86.6	101
* WALTON	2810	92.1	45	5647	111.6	30	5797	94.7	57	106.3	82
WARE	3449	113.0	20	4458	88.1	63	4855	79.3	97	40.8	118
WARREN	1775	58.2	126	3772	74.5	101	5544	90.5	70	212.3	5
WASHINGTON	2353	77.1	76	3586	70.9	107	5241	85.6	80	122.8	67
WAYNE	2488	81.3	63	4189	82.8	77	5050	82.5	89	103.6	85
WEBSTER	1446	47.4	139	3201	63.3	127	4252	69.4	115	194.0	12
WHEELER	1978	64.8	114	3879	76.6	93	4498	73.3	111	127.1	61
WHITE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
WHITFIELD	3788	124.1	7	7114	140.8	2	9116	148.9	1	140.7	47
WILCOX	1629	53.4	133	2973	58.7	136	x	x	x	x	x
WILKES	2195	71.9	94	3794	75.0	99	x	x	x	x	x
WILKINSON	3092	101.3	34	4614	91.2	57	x	x	x	x	x
WORTH	1845	60.5	120	2965	58.6	137	4455	72.8	112	141.5	46
GEORGIA	3051	100.0		5061	100.0		6124	100.0		100.7	

* Metropolitan County
x = data not available and not ranked
1 = Highest

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